INSURANCE
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PRICE ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL XXI NO 249 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

PATEL'S EMBALMED BODY FOR INDIA

WILL BE SENT TO GENOA BY TRAIN FOR EMBARKATION

Ship Will Arrive In Bombay On Nov. 4

GENEVA, October 23.

According to Mr. Patel's wish his body will be conveyed to India. The body will be embalmed and will be sent by train to Genoa for embarkation on Italian steamship Victoria on October 26, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on 4th or 5th November.

A large number of telegrams of sympathy have been received at the clinique from all parts of the world.—Reuter.

LONG LIVE V. J. PATEL!

Bombay Move To Raise Fitting Memorial

Thousands of citizens thronged at the Chaupaty Sea Face on Monday evening to pay their homage to the memory of the late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, the idol of the people of India and the sincere friend of the poor labourer and the farmer.

HIS GREAT SERVICES.

Members of all castes and communities vied with each other in extolling the great services rendered by the ex-Speaker for the freedom of his country.

Among those present were also Hon. Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and others.

IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE.

Mr. B. G. Horniman presided and spoke in touching terms on the great works Sjt. Patel had achieved for the freedom of India from his personal experience.

Referring to Sjt. Patel's death Mr. Horniman said:

GREAT PATRIOTS.

Friends, We are met here this evening on a very solemn and melancholy occasion to mourn the death of a great Indian patriot who, during his life-time, which has ended all too soon, had rendered services to his motherland—as great as any, we can think of among those who have lived during our time. It is a very melancholy thing that during a very short span of time India has had to mourn the loss of some of her great sons one after another. Not very far from this spot stands the statue of Lokmanya Tilak whose life ended by the exhausting labours which he cheerfully undertook in his country's cause, and the interminable sufferings that were imposed upon him, because of the existence in his country of a foreign government.

LAID LOW BY LATHI.

To mention another great patriot, a few years ago we had to mourn the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, another man whose life ended before his time, not by natural causes but because, in facing his duty he underwent an assault by a police lathi, and that set up an illness which brought on his death.

MOTILAL'S SACRIFICE.

Again, only two or three years ago Pandit Motilal Nehru laid down his life at a time when India wanted him most. Statesmen and politicians in other countries would be entitled to look forward to serve more years of active life, but in this country, as in the case of Motilal Nehru, there is always repression and op-

(Continued on page 7).

(Earlier News on page 12)

Out Of The Gloaming

Srimati Nila Nagini, like a good anchorite, has refused to make further calls on the non-violent satyagrahi from Wardha Ashram. She walked in Muttra "aimlessly till she was exhausted and picked up in a famished condition" in front of a hotel by Army officers!

* * * *

Of course, since Dr. Sharma vindicated his great principles of Truth and Non-Violence,—it is immaterial if a stranger in a strange land for whom Indians had accepted responsibility was left starving in the streets and picked up by army officers! India is notorious for its principles. They are our only standby in these days.

* * * *

Evidently Gandhiji's message that she should be handed over to the Police must have reached others,—not exactly his followers. The officers took her to the District Magistrate, after giving her some food like good Samaritans!

* * * *

"Let him that is without sin cast the first stone," abjured Christ to those who were stoning Mary Magdalene. But we have advanced greatly in India,—and and what's more we don't profess Christianity.

* * * *

The District Magistrate sent her to the American Mission, where they may be better able to put their Christian precepts into practice. At Wardha they were orthodox Sanatanists!

* * * *

Mr. S. Satyamurti wants to remove the charge against Indians that they are not constructive but destructive, by producing a ten-year plan, out of his turban as they would say, for village uplift.

* * * *

It will be a serious rival to Sir Frederick Syke's great plan, and must not be allowed to supersede it, for we have our local pride in such matters. Our Governor's plan has no time limit, and is good for all time.—a plan for Eternity (in both departments).

* * * *

There is a great similarity between the two plans, for S. S. also speaks of village commons, radios, compulsory education, good roads, sanitation,—all of which are to come by taxing village industries, when they come into existence!

* * * *

Very original isn't it? It isn't for nothing Madras is called the benighted Presidency. But that is for the population—when it grows. That great Liberal statesman, with a world-wide reputation for sanity, eloquence, culture.—Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri—also had his own plet plan.

* * * *

He wanted to limit the families. The process of limitation would go on indefinitely for all eternity, until the village problem automatically disappeared. This wasn't a ten year plan.—but like our Bombay plan, good for all time.

* * * *

We are not so very provincial as to deny Madras the benefit of our Bombay Governor's plan. We suggest that S. S. should come to Bombay and have a discustom at Ganeshkhind. The result would be happy. S. S. could then make his plan the fighting slogan for Council entry, sweep the polls and get a ministership!

* * * *

The "Servant of India" thinks that, instead of rejecting the whole of the W.P., all good parts should be saved. We don't know exactly what the Curate did, when he found his egg good in parts, but we remember that his inferiority complex mastered him in the presence of the Lord Bishop and his lady.

* * * *

But the Curate was not concerned with easing the "difficulties and handicaps of the delegates" like our cultured sage of Thakurdwar and Mr. Joshi, as the "Servant" is. It wants to fill the void, created not by the disappearance of the egg, but by the W. P.

* * * *

"What kind of self-government is this, when in India we shall not be the masters of her servants?" Of the same kind which the Allahabad Moderates want to work—only the good parts, as the "Servant" would put it.

* * * *

But the admirable Moderates have kept a way clear, should opportunity offer by way of remunerative jobs, to accept the W. P. and work only the good parts—meaning the jobs that can't be rejected by a self-respecting Moderate.

* * * *

Lord Bingley says, "Any alternative plan of dictatorship or bayonet rule is out of the question for the moment" (in India). No, no. Our government is very constitutional, and everything is done legally, even the bayonets are there under the Ordinances!

* * *

In fact they are great sticklers for law—they can't help it. They hate doing anything illegal, because nothing is illegal under the Ordinance. Only the Ordinances themselves.

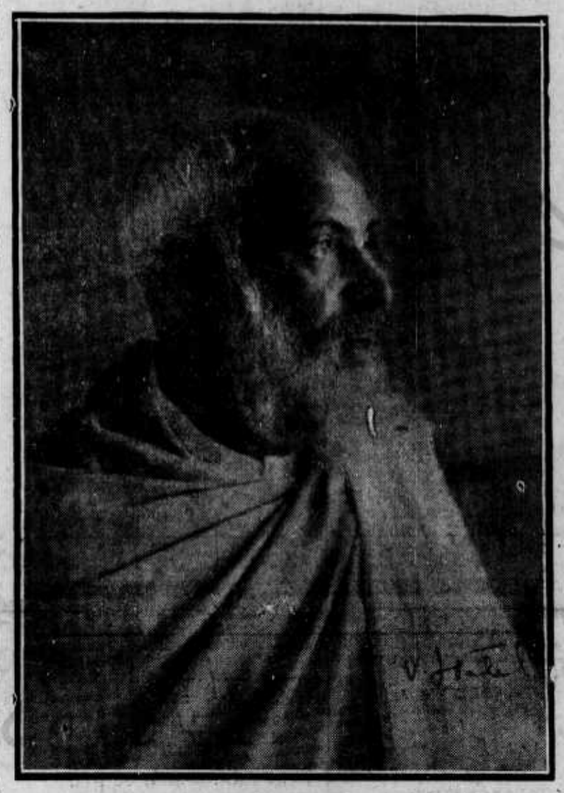
* * * *

A wife paid a surprise visit to her husband's office, and, creeping up behind him, put her hands over his eyes.

"Guess who it is?" she asked gleefully.

"Stop fooling," was the reply, "and put on with those letters!"

THE DEPARTED HERO



A very recent photograph of Vithalbhai taken in India before his departure for Europe.

Bombay's Luck In Irish Sweep

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 23

The Irish Sweep draw was resumed to-day.

Alluvial: BT 44486, M. E. Kassam, Old Market, Karachi.

Pommame: XT 16594, A. B. C. 1, Chinese Street, Prome.

Nitsichin: LZ 01927, Great Pearl 117, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Blue Boy: HS 22585 "Shiva," Agra Cantonment, United Provinces.

La Becassine: PE 68097 "Dream" Mahabir Buildings, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

Obesity: XD 73024, Htatpauk Mahaaungmye, East Mandalay.

Buckerell: JA 49301 Blue Sapphire, Mussoorie.

There are no [illegible] cash prizes for India.

CONSOLATION PRIZE-WINNERS

Five More Bombay Men In List

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Irish sweep horse draw concluded.

The following are hundred pounds consolation prize winners:

Kewalram Santumal, C|o R. S. Kotoomal Tarachand, Jodoa Bajar, Karachi.

O. M. B. Inanath (? Dinanath), Sanitary Inspector, 3—E7 Unit, Khargpur.

R. E. D. Primrose, Lower Rawdons Street (?), Calcutta.

Yathardoo, Sanathiri Press, Myaungmya, Lower Burma.

Marfatia Kantilal, Shyam Bhuvan, Gazdar Park, Bombay.

"Joyama Durga", Fordyce Lane, Calcutta.

Be Kind, Silver Mansion, Room 25, Second Bhoiwada, Bombay.

Midas Anantapur, Madras Presidency.

Ferry Licersee, Chaunbaul village, Sagaing Upper Burma.

Pranshver, C|o Degorimar, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay.

Linforta, M. T. Depot, Chaklala, Rawalpindi.

Jami Jamshed, Traffic Quarters, E. B. Railway, Sealdah.

Lalbadshah, Engineer-in-Chiefs Branch, Army Headquarters, Simla.

"Sir Samuel Hoare," Dist. Thana, (Sion), Bombay Presy.

"ZB", Assistant Electrical Inspector, Kachiguda, Hyderabad.

Nurst, Station Road, Lucknow.

J. F. D'Souza, C|o Cafe Health, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Good Lucks, Jeweller St., Prome.

This concludes to-day's draw.

FIRE TRIAL SURPRISE

Doctor's Theory Of "Self-Igniting Fluid"

BERLIN, Oct. 23.

The theory that the Reichstag was set fire by a "self-igniting fluid" and not directly by Van der Lubbe surprised the fire trial to-day.

Doctor Schatz who advanced the theory suggested that Lubbe climbed the window of the building in an effort to divert the attention from the real incendiaries and cast guilt upon himself. Dr. Schatz refused to name the liquid in public for fear of putting the method at the disposal of the would be incendiaries but said it caught fire spontaneously when vapourised. Some other fuel was also used to spread the fire which he was convinced started by expert incendiarists. Under his theory, fire could not be laid over two hours previously and several persons would be needed to lay it.

He regarded Lubbe's action in climbing the window contrary to the procedure of a genuine incendiary.—Reuter's Special.

A map of Leipzig where the Reichstag Fire Trial is being held.

HARTAL AT NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Oct 23

The city observed a spontaneous hartal to-day on receipt of the sad tidings of the demise of Mr. V. J. Patel.

Yesterday the High Court Bar Association at its emergent meeting passed a condolence resolution.

At a public meeting held this evening under the presidentship of General Awari, a similar condolence resolution moved by Mr. Ogale, Editor, "Maharashtra" was adopted.

NEWS ON OTHER PAGES

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VICEROY'S SON FOR INDIA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

Viscount Ratendone is leaving England at the end of this month on a visit to his parents, the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon.

He is flying aboard one of the new Dragon Moth machines which are being supplied for the National Indian Airways Service.—A. P.

SIMON'S SUBSTITUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Reuter understands to-day's meeting of the Cabinet decided that Sir J. Simon should not return to Geneva at present but Under-Secretary Eden should deputise. The latter is leaving tomorrow for resumed meeting of the disarmament Bureau on Wednesday.—Reuter.

WILL FRENCH GOVT. SURVIVE?

Hopes Of Socialist Re-Entry Into Cabinet To Save Situation

SPECIAL LEVY ON CIVILIANS' SALARIES

Daladier's Appeal to Chamber to Deal With Vital Points of Budget Immediately.

PARIS, Oct. 23

The Daladier Government breathes yet awhile and the morning's sitting of the Chamber having survived any vital skirmishes adjourned until 3-30 p.m. M. Daladier declaring the country was waiting to "now what was to happen asked the Chamber to deal with the vital points of the budget immediately. Thus, articles providing preliminary deduction of income tax dividends and special levy on civil servants salaries will be discussed on the resumption of the sitting deciding Government's fate.

Meanwhile, hopes are entertained of inducing the adamant Socialists to re-enter governmental fold and save the situation.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

The M. C. C. will leave for Peshawar, on 25th October.—A. P.

YORKSHIRE CUP.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

In the Rugby League, in Yorkshire Cup Second Round Halifax beat Castleford by 18 points to 2.

U. P. CONGRESS PLANS.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

It is understood that local Congress workers are continuing informal talks about the future line of action to be adopted by them.

Mr. Purusottam Das Tandon and Mr. Mohanial Gautam left for Lahore to-day. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu leaves Allahabad on the 25th instant for Bombay.—A. P.

LINDBERGS AT GALWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Col. and Mrs. Lindberg who left Southampton this noon by a seaplane on flight to an unknown destination, next heard of when reported, have landed at Galway.

It is believed they intend to visit other Irish centres as part of their survey of the trans-Atlantic air routes.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT SCORES

PARIS, Oct 23

The Government has secured a preliminary victory in the budget debate when the Chamber passed the clause providing deduction income tax on dividends at the source.—Reuter.

ARMY HISTORIAN DEAD.

CANNES, Oct. 23.

The death has occurred of Sir John Fortescue, army historian after an operation.—Reuter.

RETAIL CODE SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Oct 23

President Roosevelt signed the retail code which will be effective on the 30th November. Owners in towns with population under 2500 are exempt.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL

Learn Spiritualism. Prof. Mahmoud Bey will teach Spiritualism for Rs. 500 only. Guarantees the success within one month. Ask for particulars from office at Amrut Buildings, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Personal consultation Rs. 5 for 3 Questions to be answered by Spiritual Writing. (1413).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Good News to the Unemployed. If you want to earn daily Rs. 2 and more, write to the Unique Chemical Works, P.B. 5015, Bombay 9. (1412).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Kasni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Public Notices

The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN requiring the Depositors and Creditors of the above Mills to submit their claims in writing to the undersigned at the above address within eight days from the date hereof to enable the Board of Directors to place the same before the Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders, convened on the 14th day of November, 1933, to consider the situation.

By Order of the Board.
R.C. JALL,
ONKARMAL CHUNILALJI.
Committee of Directors.

Indore.
Dated, 24th Oct. 1933.
7395.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOOSABHOY ABDULLA KAPADIA, of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamrind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Thakoredwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 700 sq. yds. or thereabouts or registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 26, New No. 172, Old Survey No. 1,328, New Survey No. 357, Cadastral Survey No. 2261 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 4961-4962 street Nos. 89-91 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by property of Jalam Singh Manoharsingh and on or towards the West by property of Bhagwandas Kahandas, on or towards the North by Thakoredwar Road and on or towards the South by the property of Jalamsingh Manohar.

Bombay dated this 21st day of October, 1933.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
7397

Public Notices

The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the 'Mill Premises,' Indore on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1933, at 2 P.M. for considering the following matters and passing such resolutions as may be thought necessary in that behalf:—

1. To appoint a committee of Shareholders:—
   (a) To make such recommendations to safeguard and protect the interests of the Company as they may think fit.
   (b) To co-operate with the Board in putting the affairs of the Company in order and consider a scheme for reconstruction of the Company including the ways and means of securing the Depositors of the Company by issuing debentures or otherwise.
2. To recommend what steps should be taken to thoroughly investigate the affairs of the Company and recover the large amount due by the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., and otherwise to protect the interests of the Company.

By Order of the Board.
R.C. JALL,
ONKARMAL CHUNILALJI,
Committee of the Board.
Indore, 19th October, 1933.
7396.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES KAMBODIA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th October, 1933, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance office concerned, the above mentioned slightly damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Bengal Maru	5396	19 Oct.	27 Oct.
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	10 Nov.
Penang Maru	5214	18 Nov	28 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec.	10 Dec.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	30 Oct
Terukuni Maru	12000	11 Nov
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Nov

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	26 Oct
Yasukuni Maru	12000	6 Nov

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	15 Nov
Chichibu Maru	17000	28 Nov

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Helan Maru	11600	27 Nov
Hikawa Maru	11600	13 Dec

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival.	Departure
Havre Maru	25th Oct.	13th Nov.
Tsurushima ,,	30th ,,	.....
Havana ,,	8th Nov.	22nd Nov
Atlas ,,	23rd ,,	10th Dec
Shunko ,,	9th Dec.	23rd ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

THE COMPANY WILL STAY IN BOMBAY FOR ONE MONTH ONLY AFTER IT WILL START FOR TOUR.

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!

There is no salvation without unity of communities and religions. Mirabai, the saintly queen of Udaipur was a living example of this principle.

Mr. N. S. RAJAHANSA alias BALGANDHARVA
presents
under the auspices of his

Gandharva Natak Mandali

AMRITSIDDHI

by

Mr. VASANT S. DESAI.

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Opening Night 26th October, 1933 at 8-30 p.m.

Matinees on
28th October 1933, SATURDAY, at 4 p.m.
and
29th October, 1933, SUNDAY, at 4 p.m.

All Star Cast! Superb Music! Gorgeous Settings!
Free list entirely suspended.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A Luxurious Feast of Blazing Beauty and Magic Music

A Universal Super Musical with
The Stars of Stage, Screen And Radio

DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME at

THE CARLTON

TO-DAY: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"DELICIOUS"
FOX MUSICAL COMEDY
with
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL

WEDNESDAY: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"OH, WHAT A MAN!"
with
JEANETTE MCDONALD
REGINALD DENNY
DELIGHTFUL SONGS

THURSDAY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
with
WILL ROGERS

FRIDAY: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"DADDY LONG LEGS"
with
JAYNET GAYNOR
WARNER BAXTER

The first double-role
Presented by an Indian Cine-company
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S

VAGABOND PRINCE

featuring
Master MODAK
supported by
SALVI, VASANT PEHELWAN, PANDIT, CHANDABAI & others.
at the

KOHINOOR CINEMA

(Your pet theatre)
Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Matinee on Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.
See how master Modak plays the double role of the
PRINCE and BEGGAR

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BEBE DANIELS
in
A Musical Comedy Romance
"THE SONG YOU GAVE ME"

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. L. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening to day fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

Further particulars from:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

(Continued from Col. 7).

110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

S S City of Canterbury, for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw, Chotani & Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Antwerp:—125 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 50 bales hemp, M Nissim; 21 bales hemp, M G Abdulhusin & Co; 118 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai.

S S Bengal Maru, for Dairen:—217 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Osaka:—40 bags milk powder, M M & Co.

For Kobe:—250 tons iron scrap, M G Abdulhusin & Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, V Morarji.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, October 23.
Nurjehan, Smith, Calcutta.
India, Albino, Genoa.
Planorbis, Fretwell, Abadan.
Tajandoen, Riedel, Rotterdam.
C|o Baroda, Percival, Karachi.
Tergestea, Marino, Trieste.
Conte Rosso, Verbas, Shanghai.
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah.
Hollanger, Abrehmsen, Butoum.

DEPARTURE.
Bombay, October 24.
India, Albino, Java.

LOADING.
Bombay, October 23.
Steamer Salawati for New York.

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Coy's steamer Nurjehan arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a general cargo and coal.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Planorbis:—The B S O Co's steamer Planorbis arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Tajandoen:—The T M Co's steamer Tajandoen arrived in harbour on Monday from Rotterdam with a general cargo and hence she sailed for Java with same bottom cargo and through 12 passengers.

S S Tergestea:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Tergestea arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 70 passengers.

S S Hollanger:—The Socony Vaccum Corporation steamer Hollanger arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of kerosine oil.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 23.
1 Simla 3810, Calcutta 23|10, L Edwards.
2 Rajputana 9455, London 28|10, M M & Co.
3 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 2|11, Grahams Trading Co.
5 Tergestea 3708, Colombo 24|10, L Triestino.
6 Franenfels 4679, Karachi 23|10, L Edwards.
9 India 4077, Colombo 24|10, L Triestino.
14 Tajandoen 4894, Java 23|10, T Morrison & Co.
16 C|o Canterbury 5290, Karachi 25|10, K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Oldham 3848, Karachi, N F L Edwards.
2 Gairsoppa 3227, Calcutta 31|10, M M & Co.
3 Baroda 1888, Busrah 25|10, M M & Co.
4 Ellora 2386, N F N F, M M & Co.
5 Vasna 2043, Busrah 26|10, M M & Co.
6 Jalavijaya 2297, Colombo 25|10, Scindia S N Co.
10|11 Bengal Maru 3231, Karachi 27|10, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D E Jalabala 2211, Rangoon 25|10, Scindia S N Co.
G Victoria Marie 882, M'Coast 24|10, Merchant S N Co.
H Maur 649, Bangkok 25|10, F F Campbell & Co.
L Jalapalaka 2630, N F N F Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Strathnaver 26-10 P and O S N Co
Ranchi 2|11, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 2|11, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 9|11, P & O S N Co.
Carthaige 16|11, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 23|11, P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 23|11, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula 24-10 M M & Co.
Durenda 14/11 M M & Co.

FROM HULL.
C/Guildford 6/11 J F Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macbride 24/10 J F Co.
California 30|10 Graham T. Co.
City of Paris 3/11 K N Co.
Clan Muckay 7/11 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Lindenfels 28|10 L Edward Ltd.
Ockenfels 5|11 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels 15|11 L Edward Ltd.
Weissenfels 26|11 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Kota Penag 11/11 T M Co.
Victoria 6/11 M Italiano.

FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 25-10 L T Co.
Conte Rosso 21/11 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK
C/Cambridge 26/10 F F Campbell.
C/Worcester 8/11 F F Campbell.
Salawati 16/10 Volkart Bros.
President Harrison 3[illegible] F F Campbell Co.
President Hayes 17-11, F F Campbell Co.
Silverwillow 12/11 Volkart Bros.

FROM [illegible]
Tango Maru 30/10 N Y Kaisha.
Haige Maru 9/10 O S Kaisha.
Penang Maru 19-11, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 24/10 O S Kaisha.
Tsurushima Maru 26-10 O S Kaisha.
Havana Maru 9-11; O S Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 23-11 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 9-12 O S Kaisha.
Conte Verde 27/11 L T Co.

FROM GENOA
Tarea 4/11 M M & Co.
Karanja 18-11 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Corfu 21|10, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 28/10 P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Canterbury NF, K N Co.
Britania NF S T Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Oldham, N F L Edwards Ltd.
Salawati 24|10, Volkart Bros.
Salawati N F Volkart Bros.
FROM BUSRAH.
Baroda 25|10, M M & Co.
Vasna 26|10, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Subardar, NF, T M Co.
Garusoppa NF M M and Co.
FOR KOBE
Samali 18/10 P and O S N Co.
Bengal Maru NF N Y Kaisha.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, NF F F Campbell Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Jalabala	21|10|33
Baroda	"
Kalavati	"
Pres. Adams (boats American cotton)	23|10|33
Baroda	"

IMPORTS.
Bombay, October 23.

S S Somali; Agents M M & Co., from London:—71 cases quartz, 600 cases cement, 125 cases roofing felt, 36 cases bituman, 85 cases milk powder, 50 cases glassware, 23 cases boot polish, 33 cases nails 70 cases boric, 150 kegs borax, 40 cases vinegar, 120 cases O'stores, 80 cases biscuits, 53 cases cigarettes, 50 cases gin, 115 cases whisky, 34 cases Gripe water, 40 cases oats, 220 cases provision, 170 cases paper, 50 cases chewing gum, 170 cases medicine, 100 drums linseed oil, 185 drums turpentine, 83 drums colour, 1230 drums paint, 250 drums varnish, 200 kegs chemicals.

From Middlesbro:—620 bundles plates.

From Bordeaux:—186 cases brandy, 70 cases wine.

From Rotterdam:—200 cases farina.

From Suez:—625 drums asphalt.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, October 23.

S S Rajputana, for London:—23 bales animal skins, G Suchedina & Co; 9 bales animal skins, F Nizami & Co; 9 bales woollen carpets and 55 cases bristles, Cox & Kings Ltd; 4 cases brassware, Thos Cook & Son; 134 bags Gr.-nut kernals, K M Nathoo; 310 bgs groundnut kernals, B Hansraj; 115 bags cuttle fish bones, H A Kathawala; 4200 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Salonica:—160 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—6670 bags groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo; 18 bales animal skins, I Faizulla.

For Tripoli:—15 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Famagusta:—12 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—151 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab; 27 bales cotton yarn, M A A L A Razak; 10 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Beyrouth:—10 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Piracus:—100 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 50 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—23 bales wool raw, Ralli Bros; 35 bales wool raw, T Bhamogmal; 154 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 40 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 15 bales wool raw, G Sobhagmal; 100 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 90 bales hemp, M Nissim; 26 dms. castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co; 10400 bags groundnut oil cakes, K Devchand & Co; 679 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—30 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow:—495 bags masoor and 2037 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros: 3900 bags groundnut oil cakes, K Devchand & Co.; 129 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

S S Franenfels, for Gydnia:—

(Continued in Col. 5)

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on 15 December, 2016

THE
REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
GIANT SHOW
Filmed At Risk of Life!
HELL BELOW
With a long list of stars remarkable for the diversity of their talents
FOR YOUTH & ROMANCE:—
ROBT. MONTGOMERY
MADGE EVANS
ROBERT YOUNG
FOR STRENGTH & DRAMA
WALTER HUSTON
FOR COMEDY:—
JIMMY DURANTE
AND 1000 OTHERS
All joining to Provide
THE THRILL OF 10 LIFETIMES!
ALSO THE LATEST AIR MAIL NEWS
Book Now & Ensure Your Seats Booking From 9-30 a.m. to 3-30 P.M.
THE AIR CONDITIONING PLANT PROVIDES COOL, CLEAN, FRESH PURE AND HEALTHY AIR ALWAYS.
Underground Car Park For OWNER DRIVEN CARS

NEXT SATURDAY
MARION DAVIES
MARION DAVIES
IS COMING WITH HER
LAUGHS! SONGS! TEARS!
IN M-G-M'S PICTURE VERSION OF THE WORLD FAMOUS PLAY
PEG O'MY HEART
PEG O'MY HEART
A ROMANTIC SUCCESSOR TO
"SMILIN' THROUGH"
For songs of love and songs of gaiety we unhesitatingly recommend this glorious entertainment.
PLANS NOW OPEN

"Bombay is brighter because
WHEELER & WOOLSEY
Are chasing the blues!"
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BERT WHEELER
BOB WOOLSEY
IN THE HAPPIEST FUNNIEST OF THEIR MAD-HATTING LIVES
RADIO'S ROLLICKING RIB-TICKLER
HOLD 'EM JAIL
HOLD 'EM JAIL
with
ROSCOE ATES
(The Stuttering Sleuth)
EDNA MAY OLIVER
They do everything from anguish Assassination to button bursting!
Boow Now & BE HAPPY!

WARNING!
ANYONE FOUND FEEDING SHELTERING OR OTHERWISE ASSISTING—
THE REBEL
WILL BE
SHOT!

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENT

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 6, 1990.
Muslim: Rajab 4, 1352.
Parsi: Ardibehest 17, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 36m.
Sunset: 6h. 11m.
Hightide: 3-23, 15-07.
Lowtide: 9-22, 21-12.
PHASES OF THE MOON:—First Quarter 26th October: 3h. 51m. a.m. Full moon 2nd November 1h. 29m. p.m. Last Quarter 10th November, 5h. 48 m. p.m.
Municipal By-election: D Ward.

PUBLIC MEETING:—Under the auspicies of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, Thana a public condolence meeting for the sad demise of Sjt. V. J. Patel, will be held in the Vegetable Market, Thana at 9 p.m, to-day (Tuesday), when Sjt. Nanasaheb Damle will preside. The public are cordially invited to attend the same and oblige.

CONDOLENCE MEETING IN ARYA SAMAJ.

To-day, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), in the Arya Samaj, Kalbadevi, a condolence meeting will be held to express sorrow for the death of the great statesman Mr. V. J. Patel.

HINDI CLASS AT KALBADEVI.—People of the Kalbadevi locality can take advantage of the Hindi class that is being conducted at the Marawari Hindi Library at Kalbadevi Road. The class is conducted from 9 to 10 p.m. on all days of the week except Sundays.

CURRENCY LEAGUE OF INDIA:—The second public meeting, under the auspices of the Currency League of India, will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Detailed programme of the meeting will be issued later.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Strathnavar" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th instant.

ASIAN INSURANCE CO.

The office of the Asian Insurance Company was closed on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel.

THE GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road Fort). Mr. S. N. Kanga, B.A., will read a paper in Gujerati on "Gayomard, the supposed progenitor of mankind, was neither a man nor a King. Gayomard represents the race which preceded mankind." All are cordially invited.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

A social gathering of the Depressed Classes was held at Kamathipura, on Friday last, when Mr. O. H. Brown, Additional Magistrate, Bombay, and Mrs. Brown were present.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole and Dr. P. G. Solanki made speeches on the occasion and Mr. Brown who presided made an inspiring speech and exhorted the audience to follow their leaders like Dr. Ambedkar, Rao Bahadur Bole and Dr. Solanki and to take to education and practice thrift and temperance in all matters.

VILA PARLE PATHASALA.

Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurti of the Wilson College, Bombay, presided over the Divali celebration of the Sanskrit Pathasala of Vile Parle. In the course of his speech, he expressed his appreciation of the work being done by the institution, and felt sorry that there was no enthusiasm in the general public for such institutions. In his opinion the study of Sanskrit literature and philosophy is essential for a proper understanding of the genius and spirit of India.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Strathnaver" with the Mails from London of 12th inst. arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 22nd idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at noon on Thursday the 26th instant.

The "Strathnaver" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "Moonlight and Pritzels." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "The Song You Gave Me". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Regal: "Hell Below". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Capitol: "Hold 'Em Jail". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Carlton: "Trick for Trick". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "King of the Ritz." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Wellington: "No More Orchids". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End: "Raj Rani Mira". Time as usual.
Majestic: "Rukmini Haran." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Roxy: "Masquerader". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Krishna: "Sairandhree." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Edward: "Trader Horn". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-00 a.m.—Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates. Close Down.
1-00 p.m.—Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music.
1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
2-00 p.m.—Relay from the Rotary Club.
2-30 p.m.—Close Down.
4-30 p.m.—Time Signal. Ladies' Hour: Talk by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "A Woman's Part in Social Advancement" in Hindi.
5-00 p.m.—Fashion Talk by Beth.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—European Programme. Book Talk By The Bookman.
6-40 p.m.—"Tunes from the Talkies" Sponsored by The Gramophone Co., Ltd. (H. M. V. Records). Selections from "The Good Companions", "Say it with Music", "Forty-Second Street", "Soldiers of the King". "Yes, Mr. Brown", etc., etc.,
8-00 p.m.—Cotton. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices. Interval.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.—Weather Report & News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-55 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates. Light Music Mr. Walawalker (of Gandharva Natak Mandali) with Dattaram Parwatker, Sarangi.
10-30 p.m.—Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Ernest Parsons and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. A programme of music from Continental Operettas.
9-30 p.m.—Recital by John McCormack.
9-45 p.m.—"Foreign Affairs." talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.
10-00 p.m.—Light Classical Concert by the Bronkhurst Trio.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.
11-00 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

The Diwali celebrations of the Bombay Karnataka Association were held on Sunday evening at the Batliboi's Training Institute, when, in the absence of Diwan Bahadur Kambli, Rao Bahadur Ramaswami presided. A large number of Kannadigas, including many ladies, were present.

Perhaps, this is the first time that Karnataka people representative of all parts of the country had gathered together in Bombay, to discuss matters of mutual interest to the Society.

Rao Bahadur Ramaswami explained to the audience the object of their meeting together, which was to emulate examples of other communities in fighting for their rights and privileges.

The meeting terminated after songs rendered by the Saraswati Amateurs and hearty vote of thanks to the president and members present.

"UNITY IS STRENGTH"

The monthly ordinary general meeting of the Mazgaon Twadwadi Tenant Association was held opposite the Chawl Superintendent Office, St. Mary Road, Mazagaon on the 20th instant at 4-30 p.m. Prof. B. Hivale and T. Buell Esqr. J.P. who were to attend the meeting were unable to do so owing to urgent work.

Messrs. Rane and Kale spoke on the subject of "unity is strength." The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks rather late in the evening.

BUTLER PLEADS GUILTY

Gets Three Months R. I. For Theft Of Master's Apparel

For robbing his master to the extent of Rs. 245, Joseph Francis 'alias' Sadha, a butler in the employ of Mr. D. V. Kohli, Electrical Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust, was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Police Court, on Monday.

MISSING APPAREL.

The facts of the case are that the accused took up service with the complainant on August 25 last. Between September 24 and October 7 several items of apparel including two costly sarees had been missing from the complainant's house. On the 7th inst., accused suddenly left his service. This giving rise to suspicions in the mind of the complainant the latter lodged a complaint with the police and the accused was arrested the following day.

PROPERTY TRACED.

Upon information supplied to him by his cook Nowni Mashoo, complainant traced all the missing property to David Manuel, a butler at St. George's Hospital. The butler stated that the box containing the stolen apparel had been handed to him by the accused saying it was his own.

The accused pleading guilty to the charge, the magistrate sentenced him as above.

BROTHERS ON MURDER CHARGE

Magistrate Remands Accused In Cavel Street Fatality Till Nov. 6

Prabhu Bala Limbalkar and Babu Bala Limbalkar, who, it was alleged, had done to death Krishna Genu Babar on Saturday night at Cavel Street were placed before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, on Monday morning and remanded to police custody till November 6.

Criminal intimacy on the part of the deceased with the second wife of the first accused is alleged to have been the motive for the murder.

The deceased is also alleged to have written letters threatening to poison the accused.

The Magistrate remanded the accused.

UNEMPLOYED MUSLIMS DUPED

Kurla Police Arrest Young Man On Charge Of Cheating

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Oct. 23.

Sayed Yasin Sayed Mamood (23) of Bombay, son of a retired police officer, has been arrested by the Kurla Police on a charge of cheating three unemployed Muslims of Kurla.

It is alleged that between September 16 and 24 Sayed Yasin approached Adam, Isub and Hassan, three Muslims of Kurla, telling them that he could secure jobs. He induced them to part with Rs. 45, Rs. 35 and Rs. 20 respectively. It is further alleged that Sayed Yasin subsequently took them to the bungalows of European officers at Colaba, the workshop of the G.I.P. Railway at Byculla and other places, and after keeping them waiting outside, had disappeared.

On the complaint lodged by the victims, the police arrested Sayed Yasin on October 17 last. He was later let out on bail.

Messrs. R. D. Kadam and Abdul Ellahibux are the police officers carrying on investigations.

Sayed Yasin will be placed for trial before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla shortly.

BOMBAY ADVOCATE HOUSE THEFT

Two Accused Remanded To Custody Till Nov. 3, And Rest Bailed Out

In connection with the theft of property valued at Rs. 5457 from the house of Mr. B. J. Dhondy, a local advocate, John D'Souza Mary August along with five others were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday.

The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

On the application of Sub-Inspector Padwal of the Gamdevi Police, His worship ordered that John D'Souza and Mary August be remanded in police custody till November 3, while the rest of the accused were enlarged on a bail of Rs. 500 each. Rs. 200 to be deposited in each case, to appear before him on the same date.

ACTIVE TRADING IN N. Y. MARKET

Prices Unable To Make Headway Due To Lack Of Aggressive Demand

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)
BOMBAY, Oct. 23.
11-0 P.M.

The New York market developed considerable strength on renewed inflation talk as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's broadcast address and trading displayed fair activity on substantial buying and foreign enquiry. However, traders are awaiting the Government's next move on the lines indicated by the President's speech and prices are unable to make any headway due to the lack of aggressive demand.

At the opening, January was traded in at 9.48 i.e., 23 points higher chiefly owing to depreciation in the dollar and strong tendency on stock-exchange which induced general buying but thereafter, southern selling and realizing cut down gains and January touched 9.41. At this level, business became quiet in less active trading.

WHEAT.

Liverpool wheat opened firm at 55-3/8, 58-3/8. 60-1/8 i.e., five-eighths penny higher on strength of foreign advices. Trading was fairly active on good buying with prices showing a steadier tendency.

LONDON 'CHANGE.

The London stock-exchange was less active although some sections showed better feeling. Gilt-edged securities were decidedly firmer and more active. three-and-half per cent Indian loan quoted at £86-1/2 i.e., two shillings higher than the previous closing.

London exchanges opened with sterling-dollar at 4.53 asd immediately went up to 4.60 and after remaining rather steady for some time again resumed its upward trend touching 4.61-1/2. Franc quoted 82.18 but soon weakness followed due to profit-taking. However eventually the rate brightened up again at 82.15.

The local silver and gold markets closed.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Oct 23
Previous closing 4.51 1/2
To-day's closing 4.63 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Oct 23
Previous closing 4.52 3/4
To-day's opening 4.57
To-day's closing 4.64

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.
New York, Oct 23
Previous closing 9.25
Today's opening 9.48
Difference ..... plus 23
To-day's closing 9.35
Difference ..... plus 10

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April Rs. 190

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY.
Liverpool, Oct 23
Previous closing 5.34
To-day's opening 5.35
Difference ..... plus 01
To-day's closing 5.31
Difference ..... —03

FRANC RATE

Paris, Oct. 23
Previous closing 81.96
To-day's opening 81.43
To-day's closing 82.12

SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct 23
Silver Ready 18—3
Difference ..... unchanged
Silver Forward 18—4
Difference ..... unchanged
Tone of the market: China bought. Speculators sold. Market steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Oct 23

Silver ready	56	0	0
Kartak	56	2	0
Magsir	56	5	0
Gold Kartak	32	5	6
Gold Magsir	32	6	0
Gold Sovereign	20	6	0

Majority Favours Shareholders' Bank?

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 23

"Heavens would not have fallen if our Committee had adjourned the whole day" was the remark of one member of the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill made in the library of the Council House. His view was definitely against the brief adjournment of one hour of the Committee's proceedings to mourn the death of a great nationalist like Mr. V. J. Patel.

The majority opinion with which he fell in, was that the Bill was highly technical and complicated and discussions ought to be completed within a specified period of less than three weeks. When discussion came face to face with the problem of Shareholders versus State Bank in relation to Clause Four, there was want of coherence on the part of some members. Of the 28 members on the Committee, four non-officials namely, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Lala Ramsarandas, Syed Mohd Padsha, and Mr. Yamin Khan are those who had taken party in the proceedings in London. But of them, Lala Ramsarandas who is for State Bank was absent as he is yet to land in Bombay while the other three members warmly defended the London scheme for Shareholders' Bank. The same of course is the official view and of those who generally support the Government policy.

POOR SUPPORT FOR STATE BANK

A number of members of the Committee are yet uncommitted. A small section believed to be half a dozen, is decidedly for State Bank and are waiting the arrival of Lala Ramsarandas in Delhi and Mathradas Mehrotra from U. P. to support their point of view. The almost certain appearance of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas before the Committee as witness either in his individual capacity or as one of the representatives for the Imperial Bank of India is expected to provide an occasion for clearing up his position on the question of State 'versus' Shareholders' Bank.

It appears that it was with some difficulty that indigenous banks like the Punjab National Bank and Central Bank of India were decided to be asked to send representatives.

DILATORY TACTICS

According to the official report Sir George Schuster in his opening remarks as chairman of the Reserve Bank Select Committee said: "The last thing which we want to do is to rush this measure but the measure is important. In preparation for constitutional reforms, the actual setting up of the Bank will itself take a long time and after it has actually started, it will again take considerable time before it gets properly into its stride and settled down to normal working. I want the Indian public to interpret the way in which we are proceeding in this matter as practical testimony of the Government of India's belief in the reality of constitutional plan and of its desire to do everything possible to expedite its inauguration.

NO TIME LIMIT.

But I understand that at to-day's meeting when one or two members wanted to fix a date in the Bill within which the Bank should be established, there was opposition to it and there is no specific provision in the Bill indicating time limit for the establishment of the bank.

TRANSPORTATION FOR TEN YEARS

Sikh Sentenced For Causing Grievous Hurt To "Sold Away" Wife

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

Charged with having grievously hurt a Sikh lady with a crude country bomb, one Indersingh was convicted and sentenced to-day to ten years transportation by Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Additional Judicial Commissioner who also convicted and sentenced him to a similar period of imprisonment under Sec. 3 of Explosive Substance Act 1909, both sentences to run concurrently.

The prosecution alleged, accused Indersingh on the evening of Feb. 6 went to the house of Musmat Taro, wife of Balvantsingh with a crude country bomb in 'lotta' and when she came out to give fodder to cows, he threw the bomb at her, but it struck the lady on her right leg and wounded her left thigh as well.

It was further stated that the lady was married to Indersingh who, she alleged sold her to Balvantsingh but later on persuaded her to come back to him.—A. P.

BEGUM RAZA ALI DEAD

Strove Hard For Advancement Of Indian Women

MORADABAD, Oct. 23.

Begum Raza Ali, wife of Mr. Syed Raza Ali, C.B.E., ex-Member of the Public Services Commission has passed away.

A large number of Hindus and Muslims were present at her funeral.

Begum Sahib would long be remembered in Allahabad, Delhi and Simla where she strove hard for advancement of Indian women. She was among the first few Muslim ladies to discard pardah. She was keenly interested in social problems and was ably assisted in her public work by her daughter Mrs. Naqvi. It was through her efforts that Moradabad had a branch of the Indian Women's Association.—A. P.

PATHE
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Sind Beaten By 91 Runs

NAUMAL FALLS VICTIM TO L.B.W. RULE

Mobed Emulates Naidu's Hurricane Hitting In His Magnificent Innings

	Runs.
M. C. C. 1st Innings (for 5 and declared)	307
M. C. C. 2nd Innings (for 8 and declared)	140
Sind XI 1st Innings	189
Sind XI 2nd Innings	167

The Sind team were all out in their second innings for 167, the M. C. C. thus winning by 91 runs.

(Associated Special.)

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

There was a glorious finale to the first three-day fixture of the M.C.C. tour and although the Sind team were beaten by 91 runs, they died gloriously.

It will be recalled that the corresponding fixture of the first M.C.C. tour in 1926 proved an innings victory for the tourists.

NO FEAR OF SPIN-BOWLING.

The result apart, some of the Sind Batsmen did something which should be a valuable lead to other Indian batsmen namely, how to throw off the fear of spin-bowling and play their natural game. This they did not do in any of previous innings and cut a sorry figure in their anxiety to do good. They appeared to be overawed by name and reputation of some of the international bowlers and played into their hands.

NAOOMAL'S FAILURE.

To-day M. Mobed and Palsetia batted freely and without fear and if only Naoomal had stayed longer than he did, probably different tale of the match might have been told. It is a pity, this all-rounder has so far failed to strike his real form and has continually fallen a victim to the l.b.w. rule.

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

There was only a moderate attendance when play was resumed on the last day of the M. C. C.'s match against Sind. The weather was cooler but the glare was still excessive.

Walters and Barnett, the overnight not outs faced Palsetia and Harris, the latter of whom bowled on the leg stump for the first time. His execution was most impressive and his control of length and direction was so good, that for the first few overs Walters appeared to be in difficulties. He was frequently missing the ball and also survived a very confident appeal for l.-b.-w.

BARNETT CAUGHT

Barnett was more sure and did not appear to be troubled by Harris's accuracy. Nevertheless the change introduced by Harris in place of simple offside and straight bowling, was a welcome sign of scheming and earnestness on the part of the bowlers, and kept at least one batsman quiet.

Barnett essayed to knock Harris off his length by going out to his pitch. He smote one ball for a six midon and repeating the stroke next ball but one was well caught by Khalik on the boundeny (98-3-54). Bennett's was a vigorous and hard hitting innings in which he scored at more than a run a minute as he was only batting for 45 minutes in all.

Among the M. C. C. batsmen there is none that combines solidity of defence with such a punishing repertoire of strokes as Barnett, although Mitchell when he gets going can be quite as spectacular. There were four 4's and two 6's in Barnett's score. The century was reached after 65 minutes play which considering that wickets had fallen was quick scoring.

Jardine hit three 4's on the offside, and then skied a ball over the wicket.

M.C.C. HIT OUT

The M.C.C. batsmen now went all out for runs and lost 5 wickets for 42 runs in the process.

Ibrahim was the most successful bowler taking 4 wickets for 19 runs. Langridge and Verity were clean bowled at 102 and 140 respectively, while Walters, Mitchell and Jardine were caught making big hits.

Walters was caught on the boundary line on the leg side, and Mitchell was caught by the same fielder M. Mobed standing right on the boundary line near the sight screen.

The M. C. C. Second Innings was declared closed at about noon at 140 for eight, leaving Sind 4 hours batting in which to get 259 runs to win.

SIND BAT AGAIN.

Sind commenced their Second Innings with B. D. Shankar and Naoomal to the bowling of Clark and Barnett.

The first ten appeared on the board after 25 minutes play and at 11 Marriott and Verity relieved the opening bowlers.

VERITY'S SUCCESS

Verity met with early success taking 2 wickets for 5 rans in his first 4 overs, 2 of which were maidens. At 13 Nahmal was out y.b.w. for 2 this being the third time that Naumal has been out leg before wicket in his 4 innings against the M.C.C.

Considered as a whole, his form has been very disappointing. Now Naumal will only get his next chance in the test trials at Bombay, and unless he shows greatly improved form, he may not get a chance to play in the first test.

KHALIK OUT.

Khalik stayed for 20 minutes and then made a rather half-hearted uppish shot off Verity to give an easy catch to Barnett at long off (19-2-6). Gopaldas who came in next, inspired the Sind supporters with hope especially since he shaped confidently right from the start, but at 28 he was unlucky to stop a straight ball from Clark with his pads (28-3-7).

MOBED'S MIGHTY HITS.

Clark and Verity began bowling after the resumption but after one over Clark was replaced by Marriott.

Mobed who is known as the Sind 'Jessop' now began some hefty and spectacular hitting which acted like a tonic on the depressed crowd, and sent them into transports of delirous cheering. Mobed hit Marriott for 4, 4, and 4 off consecutive deliveries, and Shanker facing Verity himself emulated his partner dumping him to on the boundary. The score mounted rapidly and in 30 minutes 38 runs were scored, Mobed doing practically all the scoring. In his first score of 40, Mobed hit 7 fours, 3 threes one 2 and a single. The partnership was broken at 70, Shankar being caught low down at slip off Langridge (70-4-13).

ORGY OF HITTING.

Aste was bowled by Langridge at 80 and there after the game resolved itself into a riotous orgy of slogging. Mobed was magnificent scoring only in boundary hits. He was particularly severe on the slow bowlers. He reached his 60 in an hour. Such a hurricane hitting against M. C. C. was only parallelled by Naidu's ffogging of the bowling in the M. C. C.'s match against the Hindus in Bombay in 1926, when he hit 11 sixes and 14 fours. Of the 11 fours that Mobed hit half-a-dozen were near sixes, landing couple of feet within the boundary on each occasion, and only the magnificent fielding covered the 4 boundaries into 4 threes.

Later batsmen batted as though they would make the best of the opportunity while it lasted and hit out merrily.

Ibrahim was keeping the ball mostly in the air and rtrange to say, was thrice dropped in the country off sitters by Clark, Barnett and Langridge.

The end came shortly after tea, Ibrahim being caught off Verity for 20.

The M. C. C. won by 91 runs.

Scores:—

M. C. C. (SECOND INNINGS.

Bakewell, l.b.w. b Irani	17
Gregory, c A. Khalik b Palsetia	0
Barnett, c Khalik, b Harris	54
Walters, c M. Mobed, b Ibrahim	26
Langridge, b Palsetia	0
Jardine, c D. Mobed, b Ibrahim	20
Verity, b Ibrahim	10
Levett, not out	0
Extras	10
Total (for 8 wkts declared)	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Palsetia	12	2	41	2
Harris	11	1	38	1
Irani	6	0	32	1
Ibrahim	5.4	1	19	4

Scores:—

SIND SECOND INNINGS.

B Shankar c Gregory b Langridge	19
M Mobed c Bakewell b Langridge	60
Aste b Langridge	6
Palsetia c Levett b Barnett	33
J Harris b Verity	3
D Mobed c and b Marriott	9
Ibrahim c Bakewell b Verity	20
Irani (not out)	0
Mohd Ibrahim (not out)	1
Extras	
Total	167

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	7	1	21	1
Barnett	6	1	22	1
Verity	19	10	35	4
Marriott	15	7	52	1
Langridge	4	0	35	3

M. C. C. AT KARACHI

C. F. Walters and A. H. Bakew ell returning for lunch after scoring 160 runs from the start at 11 a.m.

Karachi XI going out to field f or M.C.C.'s first innings.

CALLOVER ON CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Town-Crier Offered 125 To 1 And Effaceable Scratched

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The following is the callover on Cambridgeshire:—

Cotoneaster 21 to 2 (offered and 100 to 9 taken).

Lime Light 12 to 1.

Andrea 13 to 1.

Totaig 100 to 7.

Ole King Sole 15 to 1.

Dastur 20 to 1 (Taken and offered).

Denbigh, Stalky, Alluvial 25 to 1 (Offered and 28 to 1 taken).

Young Native 28 to 1.

Galapas and Raymond 33 to 1 (Taken and offered).

Scattercash and Gino 35 to 1 (Offered and 40 to 1 taken).

Eroica and Disarmament 40 to 1 (Taken and Offered).

Diamantee, The Font 40 to 1 (Offered and 45 to 1 taken).

Pommame 45 to 1.

Tartan 50 to 1.

Eau de Roses, Great Scot and Inverman 66 to 1 (Taken and offered).

Bow and Arrow 66 to 1 (Offered and 100 to 1 taken).

Hot Fight 66 to 1 (offered).

Inglesant 80 to 1 (Offered and 100 to 1 taken).

Seraphboy, Rathlin Isle, Manoeuvre 100 to 1.

Ailsacraig 125 to 1 (Taken and Offered).

Town Crier 125 to 1 (Offered).

Effaceable was scratched at 9 a.m. to-day.—Reuter's Special.

CARNERA BEATS UZCUDUN

Fifty Thousand Spectators Cheer Plucky Loser In Rome

FLOODLIGHT CONTEST

Italian Giant Wins Nine Rounds Out of Ten Despite Fractured Right Hand.

(Special Cable).

ROME, Oct. 22.

Fifty thousand spectators including Signor Mussolini and the British Ambassador were present at the Piazza di Siena, where the contest was fought under floodlights, to see Primo Carnera, despite a fractured righthand, retain the Heavyweight Championship against Paolino Uzcudun, who fought with the courage of a Spanish bull, and took punishment in the early rounds, which would have knocked out a less courageous man. For sheer pluck he took the honours of the fight.

Carnera won every round with the exception of the tenth which was even. Uzcudun's eyebrow was cut open in the fifth round.

Signor Mussolini watched every movement with interest. Before the fight Max Schmeling entered the ring and was introduced to the crowd, and shook hands with both the men.

Uzcudun fully earned the applause with which he was greeted when the referee announced the only verdict possible.

SUNDAY CRICKET IN THANA

Secretariat Put Up Poor Show Against Friends' Union

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Oct. 23.

The Bombay Secretariat Cricket XI played on Sunday a one-day match against the Thana Friend's Union. The visitors' team met with disaster in the first innings the home team having disposed of the whole side for less than 50 runs. Following the collapse of the visitors, the Thana Friends' Union XI declared after leading by 100 runs for fall of eight wickets. The match resulted in a draw, the Secretariat having scored 72 runs for two wickets in their second venture. Towards the end of the game Mr. N K Hardikar, the wicket-keeper of the home team was badly hit on the face by a fast ball from Mr. Bhave.

SCORES

SECRETATIAT XI (1st Innings)

V R Karnik b Shaligram 8; S V Shinde c Rangnekar b Powar 15; G Creado b Shaligram 0; Rao Saheb B M Rane (Capt.) b Shaligram 1; K M Bhende c Shaligram b Powar 1; N V Valdya b Powar 0; A R Sikligar c Angre b Shaligram 4; V S Hirwe c and b Bhave 5; A Fernandez c Rangnekar b Patil 3; Neogi (not out) 0; S D Kadam c Shaligram b Bhave 0. Extras 9. Total 46.

Bowling Analysis.—Bhave 2 for 9; Patil 1 for 4; Shaligram 4 for 18, Power 3 for 6.

THANA FRIEND'S UNION

(1st Innings)

B H Taraporewala c Vaidya b Fernandez 1; K M Rangnekar c and b Vaidya 73; A M Joshi b Fernandez 7; J B Patel c Rane b Fernandez 20; L V Bhave lbw b Fernandez 0; S A Ghatge (capt.) b Fernandez 6; S K Power c Shinde b Vaidya 7; G A Shaligram c Neagi b Vaidya 8; V H Ghag (not out 12); R D Angre and N K Hardikar did not bat. Extras 12. Total 146 for 8 wickets and declared.

Bowling analysis:—Vaidya 3 for 61; Fernandez 5 for 59; Sikligar 0 for 14.

SECRETARIAT XI (2nd Innings)

V R Karnik c Bhave b Rangnekan 7; V R Hirwe run out 0; G Creado (not out) 55 ;Rao Saheb B M Rane (capt.) (not out) 8; Extras 2, Total 72 (for 2 wickets).

Bowing analysis.—Bhave 0 for 32; Patil 0 for 4; Powar 0 for 4; Rangnekar 1 for 16; Shaligram 0 for 13.

GOOD CHANCE FOR LIMELIGHT

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Oct. 23.

In Cambridgeshire 33 horses are expected to go to post. Limelight is thought to stand a good chance gaining a royal win.

Others well-fancied include Dastur, Andrea, Young Native, Cotoneaster and Ole King Sole.

Who's Who In M. C C. Team

No. 6 C. J. BARNETT

(Special To "Bombay Chronicle")

C. J. Barnett, the Gloucestershire professional, is only 23 years old, but in this short span he has given promise of becoming a-class batsman. He has a free style and knows how to hit the ball that is pitched up to him. His strokes are balanced and correct and he has that air of confidence which is a batsman's greatest asset.

Barnett's batting averages last season were as follows:—

59 innings, 2,280 runs; 154 highest score; 3 times not-out; average 40.71. He is also a change-bowler in his county eleven, and his bowling averages were as follows:—

361 overs; 103 maidens; 855 runs; 17 wickets; average 50.29.

As a fieldsman he is worth his place in any team. He has started his Indian tour in right earnest and his recent century at Karachi proves that a first-class batsman can get going very soon whether it be in Kamchatka or Timbuck-too.

Barnett is a handsome youngster and will have to put on his running shoes in Bombay to escape from the fair autograph-hunters, who are in a majority here.

Barnett scored 46 and 12 against the All-India XI in 1932 for his county, which was beaten by 55 runs.

Hammond takes a great interest in Barnett, who is likely to emulate the feats of the famous Gloucestershire professional in a couple of years time. If Barnett proves a success in India, he may get a place in the English team against the Australians in the next series of tests.

BARNETT.

"GRADIDGE" BATS USED BY M. C. C. PLAYERS

Famous Drivers Give Great Satisfaction During Last Australian Tour

The visit of the M.C.C. Team has created intense interest in cricketing circles. Even the little street urchins are practising assiduously against lamp-posts now that the royal game has been revived in Bombay.

Very few people know what bats the M.C.C. cricketers use. Men who run up mammoth scores must possess the right type of bat and first-class batsmen have discovered that the "Gradidge Bat," helps to improve averages. During the last Australian tour thirteen of the M.C.C. side took out these famous bats.

Bob Wyatt, Leslie Ames and E. Paynter all declared that th "Gradidge" contributed toward their great success in Australia. They all commend its excellent driving power and perfect balance. These bats are made from the finest willow, which grows in E after an elaborate seasoning process. Many members of the Indian Gymkhana and Katamaran Club also used these bats and speak highly of their merits.

Although the M.C.C. are familiar with the virtues of the "Gradidge," it is a secret that is not generally known in this country.

Messrs. A.H. Wheeler's of Asian Building, Ballard Estate, are the agents for this famous bat, which can be obtained locally.

CRICKET PAVILION OPENED IN GHATKOPAR

Mr. Woghji Lakshimidas Performs Ceremony On Sunday

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, Oct. 23.

In the presence of a large gathering, the opening ceremony of the pavilion of the Ghatkopar Jolly Cricket Club was performed by Mr. Wagliji Lakshmidas, a municipal councillor and president of the club on Sunday morning. Prominent among those prosent were Mr. C. J. Hansoti, president of the municipality, and Mr. Velji Ukeda, "father" of Ghatkopar Cricket since 1905 who had captained the local team against the well-known players of the Hindu Gymkhana Bombay, like P Vithal.

The secretary's report regarding the activities of the club, which was founded in 1926, was then read out wherein it was stated that the club had to pass through hard times, but it was a matter for satisfaction that the residents had then to come to regard the work of the club with sympathy. The long-felt need of a pavilion for indoor game, etc. was at long last met by subscriptions which amounted to about Rs. 900.

After several speakers stressed on the present need of more physical exercise in the form Cricket and other sports, Mr. Wagiji Lakshmidas declared the pavilion open amidst cheers from t

The president was taken round the pavilion, wherein boards and chairs for playing carom, chess, etc., were arranged.

The gathering dispersed after inspecting the pavilion.

RACHAPPA & MISS WOODBRIDGE WIN MIXED DOUBLES

E. Bobb Defeated By Bangalore Champion In Straight Sets

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE Oct. 23.

The Bowring Institute All-India Tennis Tournament concluded last evening with the match in the Mixed Doubles. Miss Leela Rao partnered by Brook Edwards of Calcutta opposed B. Rachappa and Miss Woodbridge.

Capital tennis was witnessed when Miss Leela Rao dominated the play with her powerful drives. Rachappa was baffled several times by her passing shots. Had Brook Edwards come to the aid of his partner, the Bombay idol would have snatched the victory. Rachappa played an aggressive net game, and the luck which has been consistent with him this season, came to his rescue at critical moments.

Result:—

B. Rachappa and Miss Woodbridge beat Miss Leela Rao and B. Brooke Edwards: 7/5 and 6/4.

Rachappa sprung a surprise last evening when he defeated E.V. Bobb, the All-India Champion in an exhibition match in straight sets.

Bobb who was at his best on Saturday failed to get his length, though at the later stages he gave a remarkable exhibition of tennis. Though Rachappa won the match, Bobb made an impression on the audience by his forceful backhand and spin drives.

Rachappa was all patience though there was nothing spectacular in his play.

Rachappa, who has now beaten Balagopal, Blacke and E.V. Bobb, has strengthened his claims for inclusion in the Davis Cup Test-trials.

Rachappa beat E.V. Bobb: 6/1, 6/4.

A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

COLDS IN NATURE-CURE

A Cold Is Simply One Of Nature's Warnings That A Fast, Long Or Short, Is Overdue

(By K. L. SHARMA, Pudukotah.)

The common cold and the simple fever is often the starting point of a series of breakdowns, leading up to premature death, through an incurable disease. But this has never been the case where the person affected was a faithful follower of Nature-Cure! And where one starts with the usual blind faith in the goodness of medical science, if but the sufferer renounces that faith in time, and becomes a follower of Nature-Cure, he surely not only escapes the further stages of the progress in disease, but actually reverses the current of life, from disease and death to health and renewed life.

The blessedness of Nature-Cure is seen in this, that the intelligent follower is once for all emancipated from fear of disease. Acute troubles, like fevers and colds, are nothing to him. They terrify him not, even in the persons of his nearest and dearest. He knows that he can rely on Nature not to betray him, even when he undertakes to treat serious-looking acute cases among his neighbours. This explains the new respect for Nature-Cure; formerly our ways were unpopular; the doctors were ever on the watch for an opportunity to decry our system and bring us to book; but Nature never gave them a chance.

CAUSE OF COLDS.

To this day the allopaths do not know the cause of colds. By their own perverse preconceptions they have shut themselves out from the way of knowledge; they have assumed that all disease is the work of germs, which is not the case; hence they are disabled from doing anything helpful, until they have got hold of the offending germ; then they think they can go the right way. But everywhere their germ-theory has betrayed them.

Sensible men have always known how to cure themselves in such simple cases, and their wisdom has found expression in a proverb: Stuff a cold and starve a fever. What does this mean? We shall not miss its meaning if we remember that when this saying was born the people knew —what is not yet known to the medical profession at large—that fever is cured by fasting, not by feeding. This saying points out that fasting will not only cure fever, but prevent it, if we begin fasting when the usual forerunner of fever,—a cold, is present; it says that if we stuff the cold, then fever will become inevitable, and then we would have to fast, since fever requires that.

Colds are therefore clearly a sign that we have overstocked the body with foreign matter, by hungerless and intemperate eating. This foreign matter could not be eliminated so long as such eating is persisted in. Nature wants to bring about a fast. To this end she disarranges the vital functions, and temporarily weakens the organs concerned: this causes a lowering of the digestive capacity. When there is a cold, there can be no keen hunger. If even now the man goes on eating, whether from sheer ignorance, or by medical advice, then as a rule fever comes.

Thus a cold is simply one of Nature's ways of signalling to us that a fast—long or short—is overdue.

CATCHING COLD.

The common notion is that people catch cold from exposure to cold air, or by taking a cold bath. Doctors talk learnedly to us of infection. Does infection come from within;—from inside our own filth-laden bodies—or from the pure air or water we come across? Dr. Page points out that often a severe drenching, or a long walk in the cold air, has

(Continued on paged 10).

POWDERED MILK

Its History Began With 13th Century Explorers

(BY JAMES A TOBEY, D.P.H.)

Milk has been dried into a powder and used in this form as a food since the days of Marco Polo. The famous Venetian traveller, who visited the colourful court of the Emperor Kablai Khan in the thirteenth century, has left us an interesting description of the sun-dried milk carried by the Mongols on their numerous expeditions.

The modern methods for drying milk are, however, of much more recent origin. Although milk has been condensed, with partial removal of its natural water content, for more than 75 years and a patent for dry milk was issued in England as early as 1855, satisfactory methods for extracting all of the water from milk date only from the beginning of the present century.

Milk is now dried either by spraying it in a fine mist into a heated chamber, or by placing it on hot steel drums. The processes are so rapid that virtually all of the excellent nutritive properties of the fluid milk are retained without impediment.

There is, however, one favourable change. The fat of the milk thus dried is broken up into small particles which form soft curds in the stomach. The powdered milks are, therefore, much more digestable than ordinary fluid milks, an advantage of particular value in the feeding of infants and young children.

Another advantage of powdered milk is its purity. Not only must clean milk be employed in order to assure a good product, but the careful heating process destroys any germs that might be present in the milk. Wherever fluid milk supplies are of questionable safety, powdered milk can be used with full confidence in its purity.

Added to these qualities of safety and easy digestibility are the further advantages of convenience and simplicity of use. In its sealed tin container a dried milk such as the well-known Klim will keep indefinitely without ice and is always ready when needed. It can be prepared as wanted, merely by adding the proper amount of boiled water, and there is no danger of contamination by keeping, or of souring in a hot climate.

Powdered milk may, when reliquefied, be used for all of the same purposes as the best grades of fluid cow's milk, and it may also be used as a powder or in concentrated form. Milk is milk whether it comes in bottles or cans, and powdered milk is one of the most convenient and useful forms of the product which has been aptly characterized as our "most nearly perfect food."

CRUELTY

By Beatrice E. Kidd

Cruelty has many aspects, and arises from various circumstances. The Foundress of the British Union, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, described five kinds: Ignorant; Careless; Vindictive (or malignant); Wanton Interested.

The 'Ignorant' man is cruel without meaning to be so; the 'Careless' one is indifferent to the suffering involved; the 'Vindictive' man punishes because he hates his victim. 'Wanton' cruelty is the result of a depraved nature, the person guilty of it rejoicing in causing pain. 'Interested' cruelty means the infliction of pain and suffering for ulterior motives—such as to advance science, or with the idea of benefiting third parties.

To which of these classes does the vivisector belong? Miss Cobbe had no doubt. It is obvious that he belongs to the last. That is why, as I have stated in a recent letter to the "Animal World"—which was duplicated and circulated without my knowledge—we have "no right to accuse the vivisector of wanton cruelty." It is a misuse of language. If the vivisector has an object (and he always has, although it may be an extremely foolish one) he works from 'interested' motives.

KILLING UNWANTED ANIMALS.

The Veterinary Medical Association recently asked the R.S.P.C.A. for a list of places where different methods of killing unwanted animals were employed in order that a Committee appointed by the Veterinary Association wight go round, investigate and report on these methods, with a view to encouraging the use of the most humane. The Chairman of the Committee happened to be a vivisector. It is highly regrettable that any veterinary surgeon should be a vivisector, but, as pointed out in the "Animals' Friend" (the organ of another Society) the Members of the Committee were probably chosen on account of their having had much experience in lethalising or otherwise destroying animals. No outsider could dictate to the veterinary authorities in regard to their choice.

At the Annual Meeting of the R.S.P.C.A. the following resolution was proposed by an anti-vivisectionist, Miss Edith Ward, and was carried with the approval of the vast majority of those present:—

"That this meeting cordially welcomes the proposal of a group of distinguished veterinary surgeons to investigate and review existing methods of destroying unwanted cats and dogs, and, recognising the impossibility of adopting any single practice in the widely varied local conditions in which euthanasia must be carried out, urges the Council to extend the facilities for instruction and training of suitable persons for the operation of approved methods."

Sir Robert Gower, who was in the chair, assured Dr. Estcourt Oswald, who asked a question, that there was no proposal to experiment, but merely to investigate what is already being done. (Presumably, even if the Committee 'did' decide to "experiment by comparing, e.g., the length of time the animals take in dying under a particular method, this would only be what any director of a shelter might do, since the animals would be doomed to death in any case, and the object sought will in each individual case be the most merciful way of despatching the animal. If it required a vivisector's licence to do this, it does not say much for the law; but, as a matter of fact, humanitarians must constantly do it).

TRUTH ABOUT CURARE.

It was the vivisector, Claude Bernard, who told us the truth about curare. An unqualified humanitarian, or even a veterinary surgeon unacquainted with the nature of that particular drug, might ignorantly have recommended it as an anaesthetic, because although it does not prevent consciousness of pain, the animal lying under its influence presents a beautifully peaceful appearance. The whole question of humane slaughter is full of difficulties, and expert opinion can hardly be ruled out —even if it be a case of the fulfilment of a suggestion often urged on Anti-vivisection platforms namely, that the vivisectors should turn his energy, zeal and patience for once into a better channel than that to which he is accustomed. Anti-vivisectionists may hold different opinions on the formation of this investigating committee by the Veterinary Authorities and on the welcome accorded to it by the R.S.P.C.A. But it seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that those who would oppose it hold the view that any British investigator holding a licence for vivisection, whatever might be the nature of the experiments he had conducted, would purposely, out of a lust for cruelty, recommend a method of killing that he knew to involve more suffering than need be. If he did this he would be guilty of "wanton" cruelty.

The Anti-vivisection Movement was not founded upon the belief that any man would act thus; as already pointed out, its Foundress carefully distinguished between "wanton" and "interested" cruelty. At the same time, she demanded the prohibition of all 'vivisectional experiments'; having learnt the lesson not only that many of these do not stop even at the infliction of severe suffering, but als that the alleged painless ones cannot, in practical politics, be separated from the obviously painful. This fact having been admitted by vivisectors who were asked to make the distinction, there remained no alternative but to appeal for the total abolition of the practice, which is the object of the British Union policy.—"The Abolitionist."

Pure Milk Essential To Health Of Community

Modern Machinery Protects Mother Nature's Food From Cow To Bottle

The value of milk to the human dietary is universally agreed upon and it behoves a city like Bombay which claims to be the "Urbs Prima in Indis" that it should not be stigmatised as an unhealthy centre of milk supply to its citizens. The revelations that have been made in the Police Courts recently of the conditions under which the quality of the milk sold in the city by vendors would make the author of the maxim "a quart of milk every morning gives you all the nourishment you need for the day" to cry in despair.

Insanitary conditions, exposing for sale milk in open containers, adding a copious supply of tap water to milk are some of the many tolerated evils that come to light in these prosecutions. But how many of us know the so called "ideal" conditions under which milk is transported from dairies to the consumer or the conditions under which buffaloes and cows are milked in the stables? The storing of milk, the vending of milk and the care taken to obviate contamination are the principal factors that claim pre-eminence in the marketing of the dairy produce. A factory equipped with the latest plants which would fulfill all these ideal conditions has been a long felt want in Bombay.

The Governor of Bombay Sir Frederick Sykes, has recently inspected some of the dairy farms in and around the city with a view to give a fillip to such enterprising firms as are now endeavouring to enhance and rehabilitate the shattered confidence of those who still fondly cling to milk as a staple diet.

HYGIENIC MILK.

An era of "Drink More Milk" campaign seems to be near at hand. Among the dairies visited by the Governor was the Parisian Dairy, whose proprietors are pioneers of marketing of dairy produce under hygienic conditions and who have recently installed a plant which fills a long-felt need by supplying the public with uncontaminated, pure milk. One would like to see similar plants in every dairy in the city.

By the machinery they have installed every precaution possible, coupled with mechanical efficiency, is taken to guarantee clean hygienic and wholesome milk from the moment it leaves the udders of the milch cattle, to the time when automatically bottled and sealed by the most ingenious devices illustrated in the accompanying picture.

Several schemes have recently been discussed in the Bombay Municipality to ensure the supply of pure milk to the city. A scheme to centralise the distribution of milk is one which has often been advocated and it is to be hoped that the new venture undertaken by the Parisian Dairy Company will afford an easy solution to this problem.

CEYLON'S EXAMPLE.

Several important cities are now concentrating on having a central depot from which its citizens could draw their supplies. Ceylon has recently floated a co-operative society with the help of the Dairy owners to handle the distribution of milk through a central depot to which all dairies supply their output of milk. The milk is then pasteurised and distributed in a condition which obviates all sources of contamination and thus a rich supply of wholesome and pure milk reaches every home ready for immediate use at the table. If Bombay could follow suit, the "Drink More Milk" Campaign must come as a boon to every household in the city and a well-merited source of income to the several thousand agriculturists.

For the present, however, the Parisian Dairy hold the field as the only concern which cans and bottles its milk on the most approved hygienic lines by the use of the latest modern appliances that scientific invention has provided.

Sir Frederick Sykes watching the automatic filling and sealing of milk bottles at Parisian Dairy's factory.

Way To Health And Vigour

Hatha Yogic Exercises At Kaivalyadhama Health Centre

(By MUQUEEM S. MOHAMEDI).

The value of open air excercises in the prevention of diseases has been fully admitted by the medical profession. Out of all others, breathing and abdominal exercises have their special importance in promoting digestion and assimilation of food and thus maintaining perfect vigour and health.

Hatha Yoga teaches a number of breathing exercises, abdominal exercises and also exercises which are of value in toning up the general nervous system. Spending a little time every day for the performance of these exercises will not only help to keep a vigorous and healthy body but also help to cure such prolonged ailments as dyspepsia, neurasthenia, constitpation, etc., —diseases in which purely medical treatment is practically of no value. The constant use of drastic purgatives for the cure of chronic constipation weakens the bowels still more, and the patient instead of finding improvement, gets still worse. The only remedy for slack and unfunctioning bowels is to build up their tone and this can be efficiently done by proper exercises alone.

EVILS OF URBAN LIFE.

The breathing exercises as thought by the system of Hatha Yoga, if properly done, have got a great importance in as much as they help to increase the general vitality by improving the strength of the heart and lungs. If we read the yearly reports of the Bombay Municipality, we find that a vast majority of the diseased people have encountered death from respiratory diseases, that is, diseases in which their lungs were mainly involved. The chief among these are pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Why is this so? There may be a number of other causes such as poverty and insufficiency of proper food, excessive smoking etc., but no doubt the scarcity of fresh and open air is also an important cause. Breathing the polluted atmosphere of the city all the twenty-four hours of the day incapacitates the lungs impairing their power to fight against the organisms of pneumonia and tuberculosis. What is the remedy for this? Under the present conditions of life, when each individual has to struggle hard for existence, it is not possible for everybody to pass all the twenty-four hours in the open air—which will, indeed, be an ideal condition for health—; nevertheless it is not quite impossible for people to spend at least an hour or two every day in the open, and thus to avoid the vitiated atmosphere of the city. It will be more advantageous if one were to practice the breathing exercises during these leisure hours, as thereby one would derive the utmost advantages of the time spent in the open air, for, undoubtedly one will breathe more of fresh air by taking deep breathing exercises than otherwise.

In this way by thoroughly flushing the lungs with pure healthy air one can, to a great extent, minimise the bad effects of a city life.

KAIVALYADHAMA.

The Kaivalyadhama has since the last one year and a half, undertaken to coach systematically the public of Bombay in the practices of Hatha Yoga wherein are included besides the 'Asanas,' the Yogic breathing exercises or what is called 'Pranayama' which means the control of breath. A number of people have taken advantage of the Health Centre run by the Institute and a good many have derived benefit from these exercises, especially in the improvement of their chronic ailments. One can take advantage of all the above mentioned scoentific training at a nominal fee. A well-known doctor of Bombay while discussing the Institute and its advantages, rightly remarked that the public did not adequately appreciate the advantages offered by the Institute, because they had not to pay heavy fees!

The Kaivalyadhama Health Centre is situated opposite the Charni Road Railway Station, in quite a healthy locality, just facing the sea. Spending an hour or so in the Institute for performing exercises is surely worth a good deal, considering the advantage gained thereby.

The Health Centre has also opened up a section for women which is worked exclusively by women demonstrators. Will not our sisters in Bombay take advantage of this branch and cultivate their bodies so that they can ensure the health of the next generation of India and make the nation worthy of its splendid heritage!

As a non-Hindu, let me appeal specially to my Parsi, Christian and Muslim brothers and sisters to take full advantage of the facilities offered to Bombay public by the Kaivalyadhama Health Centre. The management of the Health Centre is in the hands of persons whose outlook on life is entirely cosmopolitan and absolutely free from communal bias. Moreover the management consists of persons who have identified themselves with the Institution permanently without any idea of monetary gain or personal advantage. In fact, I consider such institutions as the Kaivalyadhama Health Centre to be the best means of bringing about communal unity.

UNDER QUALIFIED STAFF.

This Health Centre is, perhaps, the only institution of health culture in Bombay where a qualified medical officer and a fully diplomed nurse and midwife are working as an integral part of the Institution and have made health culture their life-work. Nothing further remains to be said when it is pointed out that the Health Centre is working under the direct supervision of Shreemat Kuvalyananda who is rightly acknowledged all over India as the father for modern Yogic Therapy and whose work has been appreciated not only by different states but also by some provincial governments and European and American gentlemen of light ad leading.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1933

INDIA'S GREAT LOSS

The death of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel is an irretrievable loss to India and he will be deeply mourned by his own people and thousands of friends and admirers abroad. The country was prepared for the end by the discouraging reports of his condition during the past but the old adage that while there is life there is hope is always strongly in the public mind in such cases and even to the last the hope was present, if only a faint one, that he might recover.

His health had been sadly impaired by his privations in jail and later by his strenuous political tour in America undertaken before he had fully recovered from the illness which necessitated his release and journey abroad. His vitality was thus depleted and he at last succumbed to a painful and protracted illness. It is sad to think that the end came while he was far from his home in a foreign country, though his whole mind was ceaselessly with his comrades engaged in the struggle for freedom.

A BORN FIGHTER.

India can ill afford to lose a leader of the type of Vithalbhai Patel in the most critical phase of her struggle. He was a born fighter, resolute, resourceful and patriotic to the core. A tower of strength to his own party, he was a force to be reckoned with by his opponents. Indeed the latter never felt at ease when he got busy dealing with them.

Early in 1921 Mahatma Gandhi chose him to lead the proposed campaign of Civil Disobedience in Bardoli. But when the plan failed and Gandhiji in jail and reaction set in, it was Vithalbhai again who together with Deshbandhu Das a Motilal Nehru rallied the country round the new Swaraj Party. That party, of which he was Secretary, carried the spirit of Non-cooperation into the Councils themselves and every Indian knows what a prominent part Vithalbhai took in the Swarajist's fight in the Legislative Assembly. It is significant that the decline of the influence of the party in the Assembly began with his relegation to a position of neutrality.

MEMORABLE PERIOD.

The period of Vithalbhai's Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly was a memorable one in his life as also in the history of India. Even the "Times of India," which makes some malicious references to this period of his career, has to admit that his independence and the discomfiture of his opponents "led to what in a great part of India was called 'the Patel Raj' in Delhi and Simla." He fearlessly championed the cause of the liberties of the House and sternly resisted every official effort to encroach upon them when the Government brought forward the Public Safety Bill, ostensibly to deal with communism. He ruled it out of order on the ground, among others, that the questions at issue were "sub judice" in the Meerut Conspiracy Trial. When the first Reserve Bank Bill emerged from the Select Committee considerably altered and Government asked for leave to move a new Bill, Mr. Patel ruled that they could not proceed with the new measure while the old one was before the House, and Government, fearing to risk a defeat on a motion to withdraw the first Bill, quietly sacrificed the second.

EVEN OPPONENTS ADMIRED.

Vithalbhai did not spare even the Commander-in-Chief in maintaining the dignity of the House and the fairness of debate when an adjournment motion on a question of military policy was given notice of but the Commander-in-Chief was absent from the House on the day the motion came on. Vithalbhai commented severely on his absence. It is unnecessary to multiply such instances. His work as President wrung admiration even from his opponents.

At the present juncture when everywhere the desire is expressed for a new programme of mass action with new tactics suited to the times, Vithalbhai Patel's resourcefulness, his ripe experience and his aptitude to adapt fighting tactics to the need of the hour would have been of the utmost benefit to the country. His heart was ever set on mass action. On the floor of the Assembly he stated as far back as in 1925:

> I for one am prepared to say emphatically that if it were possible for me to obstruct this Government, I would obstruct them at every stage and at every step..... This is merely a preparation for mass action.

IF HE WERE HERE NOW.

Mass action, for reasons into which we need not enter here, has failed and if Vithalbhai had been spared to us, he would with his strong sense of the practical, his clear-headedness and independent judgment, have helped greatly in devising a new and practicable programme. Providence has willed otherwise. And the country can now only derive inspiration from the memory of the great achievement of this great leader.

No Use For It

The Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill commenced work yesterday, and from the very nature of its composition it is very difficult to say now as to what will be its final decision. The Committee must no doubt be aware that there is a strong public feeling in the country that, whatever happens, its control should be vested, not in the hands of an autocrat but in the hands of a body which will be responsive and responsible to public opinion, meaning the interests of the country. In the Bill submitted to the Assembly no such attempt was made by Sir George Schuster, and, perhaps, the Government are emphatically of the opinion that the Governor-General with his multifarious duties should also look after the Reserve Bank, through his nominees, who will as a matter of fact represent the interests of the foreign bondholders.

Much has been made both in India and outside the country of the plea that the Bank should be free from all political influences. It is absolute nonsense to say that, for nobody believes for a movement that a country's banking, which is its most vital affair, can ever be free from political influences, or that it will not have to fall into line with the politics of the day, keeping, however, in mind the best interests of the country. What the Britishers want is the right kind of political influence for themselves, namely that of the City,—the very thing that militates against Indian freedom.

In this connection we wonder what the newly started Currency League has been doing. This is the time to educate public opinion by an India-wide propaganda. One meeting in the City of Bombay is not enough for the purpose. It must carry on a rousing propaganda in India if it is to be of any use. The Joint Committee in Delhi is considering the whole Bill and this is just the time for rousing public opinion to the danger which is implicit in the Bill. If the Currency League is to justify its existence, it must do real work instead of trusting the Joint Committee to do its duty. We are not concerned with minor changes in the Bill here and there. The main point is this—whether the Bank will be able to function in the best interests of India. If not, India has no use for it.

Foolish Fears And Pusillanimous Advice

The Poona organ of the Moderates "The Servant of India" is very much concerned for Mr. M. R Jayakar and his fellow-accessors in London, who are fighting against odds for the White Paper constitution. The paper, therefore, is trying to rally all the forces of defeatism in India with a view to support the White Paper constitution and is encouraging the Moderate party and the country to work it, when it becomes a fact. It is rather angry with a correspondent, who under the name of "Observer", makes a trenchant attack on all those who want to make up their minds even now to work the new constitution, before they even know how it will appear in its final form.

We are amazed that the Poona paper should make the questionable suggestion that no criticism should be levelled against the White Paper, or the delegates who are trying to achieve the impossible in London, because it believes that ordinary courtesy should compel us to do nothing which "may add to the difficulties and handicaps of the delegates." We are the more surprised at this, since even Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has returned to India disgusted at the way things are shaping themselves in London. If the two "assessors" persist in remaining in London, despite the opposition of the whole country, it is their own silly business and they must bear the obloquy of their actions. We are surprised to learn that the "Servant" believes that the White Paper is capable of improvement, in face of the events that are taking place in London and India.

We entirely agree with "Observer" that it is quite possible to focus all the hostile opinion on the White Paper and agitate against the new constitution. Though we doubt whether it will have any effect on the Secretary of State for India, who must have reconciled himself to all this opposition both in England and India, it will be a good rallying point for the more vigorous and enlightened forces in this country, but the "Servant of India" pathetically believes that something is better than nothing!

Lugubriously it asks what will India do if the White Paper is withdrawn and nothing new is forthcoming? "Do the rejectionists propose to be content with the Montagu constitution for an indefinite period of time," it asks tearfully. At the Allahabad Conference the Moderates failed to make up their minds finally in regard to the White Paper constitution, and it is evident they are keeping a loophole open for themselves, to do as they did some dozen years ago when the Montagu reforms were thrust on this country. It is not enough to reject the Hoare constitution, for there must be something else. We have no patience with such childish fears and such pusillanimity. The Heavens will not fall if the country rejects the White Paper and the vacuum is not filled by anything better than the Montagu reforms.

Press Views

United Action

No arguments are needed for the need for united action. The peril to India's future is so glaring that it is only wilful blindness that cannot see it. There are only two ways to deal with the peril. One is to keep away from the official experiments at constitution making and devising by our own strength a constitution that is in consonance with India's aspirations. This task is difficult, but not impossible. The other way is to be in the movement of constitution-making, by attempting to modify the scheme in India's interests by bringing to bear on the Government all the influence of national opinion. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's call for united action and formula is based on the second view. For both the ways of achieving the object, unity is needed and action alone can give unity.—"New Orissa".

It Is Disgusting

It gets on one's nerves. Every morning when you spread out the newspaper and start reading something about the communal wrangle is forced down your throat. It is either Mr. Ghaznavi's appraising to his community, or the Mana Sabha sounding an alarm that the fate of the majority community is hanging in the balance. It is either some official like Mr. Drummond suggesting that the communal gulf is an ever-widening, hopelessly unbridgeable abyss, and the two protagonists are being bowled over into that bottomless pit. It is absolutely disgusting that the matter is unnecessarily magnified by people who are more politicians than men, that people never hesitate to wash their unmentionably dirty linen six thousand miles away. This nefarious propaganda is demoralising the country and is a scandalous trap for the unwary. The enemy is next door.—"Daily News".

PROBLEMS OF THE MINORITY

Borahs' Claim For Exemption From Waqf Act

From an M.L.A.

The contributions of the two M.L.C.s recently published in your vauled paper deserve more than passing interest and to understand this question properly, I have been taking opinions of learned Ulemas, the majority of whom are of opinion that the Wakf is absolutely a religious question and it is not desirable for the Government to meddle with it by enacting laws. The Ulemas of the Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat also support the claims of Imams on the Wakfs.

Wakf means charities given for specific purposes. If the donors specified certain objects to be benefited by their endowments, it was undesirable to spend even a single pie on objects other than those he wished to be benefited. It is against the spirit of law as well as the wishes of the donors to do so. The law protects the donors to charities that their wishes will be respected and not a single pie will be spent otherwise. If anything is spent contrary to the wishes of the donors, the law steps in and those administering or mis-administering the same are prevented from doing so.

Now under the Wakf Act not a small amount will be spent to meet the requirements of the law. This amount naturally will be spent from the funds bequeathed for certain specific purposes and anything spent contrary to the wishes of the donors is illegal.

NO JUSTIFICATION.

I have read the pros and cons of the Wakf Act and I have come to the conclusion that the religious sentiments of the Dawoodi Bohras should be respected. The attitude of the Muslim M.L.C.'s in the Bombay Legislative Council I would consider regrettable while that of the Government deplorable. There is no justification whatsoever in what they have done in the last session of the Council on the resolution of Mr. G. E. Matcheswalla for the exemption of the Dawoodi Bohra Community from the operations of the Wakf Act. It is very difficult for the members of the other communities to appreciate the religious sentiments of a particular community.

In this case, the Dawoodi Bohras know where the shoe pinches and they know also full well whether the Wakf Act is necessary for them or not. To say the least, it is not desirable for the members of the other communities to meddle in this question, nor is there any justification for it.

LAW MEMBER'S DICTUM.

It reminds me here of the assurance of the late Hon. Law Member of the Government of India, viz., the late Dr. Mian Sir Mahommed Shafi, who in introducing the Wakf Bill in 1923 in the Legislative Assembly said as follows:

"There may be in certain province some sub-section of the Muslim community which stands on an entirely different footing from the rest of the community with regard to the position as well as the administration of the Trust which they may have created."

In support of this assurance a proviso 13 was added in the Bill which runs as under:

"The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this Act or of any specified provision thereof any Wakf or Wakfs created or administered for the benefit of any specified section of the Mussalman community."

Further during the discussion on this Bill, the Hon. Sir Malcolm

(Continued on Page 8)

Frankly Speaking

FRENCH CRISIS

In France, where ministries have such a short spell of life usually, it will not be surprising if M. Daladier, who has had a comparatively long innings, falls on the budget issue. He is resolved to balance the budget somehow or other, but he is meeting with opposition on all sides.

Both the left and the right wing are opposed to his budget proposals, and M. Daladier is in a difficult position. But perhaps this very difficulty may save him, and he may still be able to ride the storm.

The fact is that France's greed for gold and her enormous gold reserves are not an unmixed blessing. Her trade is going down and unemployment is increasing. The uncertain position of the Franc is also a factor which militates against trade stability.

What is worse, France's foreign relations, particularly with Germany, are in a dangerous condition and what is essential now is a stable ministry. But that is just what is at a discount in France at present.

POOR BURMA!

After giving his opinion in favour of separation of Burma from India, Sir Samuel Hoare has invited nine persons, representing different political schools of thought to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

We do not know whether there is any use in inviting such a miscellaneous body of men to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which is overwhelmingly for separation.

There can be no doubt that the fate of Burma is sealed and whatever these nine gentlemen may say or do, and most of them are for separation. Sir Samuel Hoare and his capitalist friends are determined that India and Burma shall be separated.

It is significant that a representative of the Burma Oil Company, which overshadows everything in Burma, has also been nominated.

His opinion, of course, will be the determining factor in the business.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The European Association is still in two minds about the White Paper and it has not yet decided whether it will accept or reject it. Mr. F. E. James speaking at Coonoor said their approval was subject to the "acceptance of certain modifications which they regarded as essential."

We shall not follow Mr. James in his devious ways, but we must strongly protest against his objectionable methods in making Hindu M.L.A.'s responsible for the terrorism in Bengal.

It is people like Mr. James who make Terrorism possible by their intransigeance and their general opposition to all kinds of reform. Mr. James said a meeting of M.L.A.'s was held to consider the question and to mobilise public opinion in Bengal.

Even the Congress with the Mahatma at its head has failed to influence the Terrorists, and does Mr. James, with his puny M.L.A.'s, expect to succeed where greater men have failed.

The Government can any moment stop all Terrorism, not by counter-terrorism, but other methods, which will bring peace and contentment in India.

WHY NOT PERMIT IT?

It is distressing to hear that a Congress prisoner in the Amraoti Jail has been on hunger-strike for five days as he is not allowed to do scavenging work, which he is very anxious to do.

Ordinarily a Satyagrahi should cheerfully submit to jail discipline. But it appears that the prisoner, Mr. Hiralal Chandak, attaches a kind of religious importance to scavenging work and is evidently sincere in his view, as otherwise he would not court the tortures of a prolonged hunger.

We do not see why the jail authorities should not accommodate him in this matter. Whether he is justified in trying to gain his end by a hunger-strike, however, is another matter.

KARACHI'S EXAMPLE.

The Karachi Municipality is to be congratulated on the consideration it has shown for the needs of the sweepers in its employ.

Its latest administration report shows that the special quarters it has built during the last few years now consist of as many as 230 tenements and are provided with amenities like a reading-room, a tea-room, a grain shop, all managed by the sweepers themselves.

Of special value is the provision of a clean, high-level tank enabling the sweepers, who return from their work after the closing of the water supply to take a good bath.

The sweepers' hard toil amidst dirt and squalor contributes to the health and cleanliness of the city and a municipality does bare justice in providing them with the essential amenities of a clean life.

The example of the Karachi Municipality may well be followed by other similar bodies in the country, particularly by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, whose treatment of its sweepers and scavengers leaves much to be desired.

Readers' Views

GRIEVANCES OF RYOTS

From V. S. Dalvi, Sirroda.

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly give me room in your valued paper to air the grievances that are facing to-day the ryots in the villages in Vengorla Taluka.

It has been a puzzle to the agriculturists here whether the Government of H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes have given carte-blanche to the Prant officer of the Southern Division of the Ratnagiri District to increase the assessment on the lands occupied by the houses, out-houses and cattle pens of the Ryots doing agricultural work and depending on it. As a matter of fact the Grant has no powers to take steps to increase the assessment as there is no such provision in the Land Revenue Code to make such increase in the assessment on the lines the scheme has been framed nor has it been sanctioned by the Legislature recently or under Emergency Powers by the Government.

The houses, out-houses and cattle pens are the absolute necessaries of the agriculturists and further all these buildings are not the commercial ones like the houses in which the shops and factories etc., are opened to earn profit. Does the Prant officer think that the agriculturists have any games of profit-making in their houses?

In the villages here all the houses are being measured for the increase of assessment in such a way that not a single house, out-house or cattle-pen would be let off from the imposition of the increased tax. The lands on which the houses are built have already been assessed except these that are 'Kharaba' lands which are made free of assessment. Since these villages were taken under control by the Government.

Will the Director of Information of The Bombay Government take the troubles to enlighten us, the Ryots of the South of Ratnagiri District, on the point of authority in the Land Revenue Code by which the Prant officer of the Southern Division of Ratnagiri District has been empowered to take the steps to increase the assessment on the lands occupied by the houses of the people in these villages doing agricultural work and depending on it?

Social Vice

From "A Citizen."

Not long ago the energies of the Vigilance Department of the City Police were directed against persons alleged to be guilty of social vice and the public mind was disturbed at the number of prosecutions. As the law is administered on the evidence placed before the trying magistrate it not seldom happens that a person charged, though innocent, is unable to produce evidence so as to save him from conviction. In such cases justice is miscarried.

The victims generally are those men and women who are not mentally equipped to fight the police and are too poor to engage a lawyer and have no means of compelling persons to attend court who could give evidence in their favour. In this respect the police have all the advantage.

While the police have been fairly successful in running to earth a certain class of offenders they have been singularly unsuccessful with other types. There is the type of men who knock about in motor cars. They are sympathetically inclined towards lone girls who may be seen waiting at the stands for tramcars or mortor busses, or walking home. They approach the girls in a cautious manner and offer them a lift.

The other type is the employer, generally a bachelor or a grass widower. In spite of the worries and cares of his responsible position he takes particular interest, in a certain girl member of his staff. He promotes her beyond her merits. Her faults are overlooked or leniently dealt with. If there is work to be done after office hours she is sure to be asked to do it. By way of relaxation her boss may offer her a joy ride. He may even ask her to spend the week end with him.

One girl to whom such a proposal was made surprised her employer by expressing her resentment. While she was putting on her hat to leave the office the assistant approached her and enquired, "Are you really leaving?" And being answered in the affirmative he said, "What a fool, many a girl would have jumped at such an offer!"

Here we have social vice carried on behind smoke screens, secure from police attacks. Could one think of anything more dangerous to the morals of society?

Political Mind Of Karnataka

From "Walmiki."

On the eve of the proposed meeting of the Congress workers in Karnataka at Belgaum I think it is essential to examine the mind of the Congress workers in the Province and their attitude towards the present Congress policy. The series of article in the "Karnataka Vaibhava" from Mr. Hanumant Rao Moharay, member of the A. I. C. C. who is closely connected with the Congress movement for the last 15 years, clearly show how the wind blows in the Province.

Mr. Hanumant Rao in one of his articles, fearlessly and forcibly expresses his disapproval of the present policy of drift and emphatically asserts that he is voicing the majority of the Congress workers in the Province. I can say without any fear of contradiction, that there is a large body of public opinion which supports Mr. Hanumantrao's views. According to my estimate, the number of Congressmen who uphold the present policy does not exceed more than five.

Just before the Poona Conference a number of Congress workers at Gadag, which played an important part in the last struggle, had urged the Karnataka Members of the A. I. C. C. to support the suspension of C. D. movement. Unfortunately the statement issued by them, did not reach the members in time. It can be clearly seen that the Poona decision has created profound dissatisfaction in Congress circles.

Some of our leaders, in their anxiety to represent to Gandhiji that Karnataka solidly stands by him, are stifling the honest expression of opinion. Some of the workers do not speak out their mind, because they feel that their influence and reputation will be jeopardised. Dr. Hardikar's interview at Ahmedabad after his release and his subsequent conduct contrary to the view expressed therein, strongly supports my point.

It can be recalled here that the announcement in the Press in regard to the meeting of the Congress workers with a view to urge the change in the Congress policy, disturbed those few at the top, and they promptly contradicted it and narrowed down the scope of the Conference to the meeting of Messrs. Gangadhar Rao and Hardikar with some workers. Frank and open discussion of the present situation, has thus been excluded. It would hafe been better if this meeting had not been called. It is quite natural that those who differ from the present policy may not attend the meeting at Belgaum.

Some of the Congress leaders, it seems, hold their personal influence with Gandhiji is more valuable than the opinion of their colleagues and workers. Therefore the Belgaum meeting is not expected to give any lead.

Let it not be supposed that these Congressmen who differ from the present policy, have no faith in Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience. It is highly impolitic they think to pursue the present policy without any strength behind it. To talk of Councils, the shape and form of which even God does not know, is bovine absurdity. The Government also should remember that this difference of opinion does not help them in any way. I appeal to the Congress leaders to give up this game of self-deception which will lead to stagnation.

DELHI OBSERVES HARTAL

Assembly Dept. Closed In Honour Of Its Creator

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

The Assembly department was closed to-tay, in connection with the death of Mr. V. J. Patel who was responsible for its creation as a separate department.

The local colleges were closed and a hartal is being organised in the city.—A.P.

Cotton Talks Fructifying?

Japan Accepts Principle Of Linking Piecegoods With Purchase Of Raw Cotton

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

His Excellency S. Sawada met Sir Joseph Bhore this morning and submitted Japanese proposals accepting the principle of linking of piecegoods with purchase of raw cotton.

It is understood that Japan would like to fix the quota of import of piecegoods at last year's figure which is 580,000,000.

It is not known what amount the Japanese will guarantee to buy in return in the form of raw cotton which, according to last year's unofficial figure, is about 130,000 bales.

NEGOTIATIONS POSSIBLE.

There is general satisfaction that Japanese by conceding the principle of linking raw cotton purchase with import of piecegoods, have made further negotiations possible. The Government of India, too, are anxious to reciprocate the goodwill by making every gesture consistent with the industrial development of India. Thus leaving aside textile industry, the question of various industries has already been considered and the Government of India are agreeable to make no discrimination against Japan. A plan of specific duties is considered more practical than that of a basic tariff. Specific duties must, of course, provide against further depreciation of currency.

JAPAN'S GAIN.

Japan gains in this respect most material point, namely, that she will not be discriminated against, and retains equal footing with other countries of the world which footing she would have lost but for the successful issue of the present negotiations. As for textiles question, though there is a big gulf still dividing detailed proposals of the two sides, it is hoped that the spirit of accommodation which is now manifest would bring about an early settlement.—A. P.

Good Leaders Wanted In Labour Unions

I. S. Patel, Surveying History Of Movement In India Deplores Lack Of Unity Among Different Sections

Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., was the first man to organise labour in India in 1875 The first labour leader was Mr. Narayan Meghji Lokhanday who was a factory labourer. The first Association started by him was called the Bombay Millhands' Associatiotn in 1890 and the labour journal called "Dinbandhu" was published the second oranization of Bombay factory workers was formed under the name of "Kamgar-Hit-Vardhak Sabha" in 1910.

On the 25th February 1920, a Spinners' Union and on the following day a Workers' Union were formed by Gandhiji with a membership of 16,450.

THE FACTORIES' ACT

The first "Factories' Act" was passed in 1881 and amended in 1891 and 1911. It enjoined the employers to observe the rules of workmen's safety from accidents and the restricted the employment of children to certain age.

During the period of 1879-80 there were found working 47,855 men and women in the cotton mills in India and 59,222 workmen in Jute Mills in 1889. The first cotton mill was started in 1853 in Bombay. Between 1892 and 1929 the number of factories subject to Indian Factories' Act rose from 650 to 8.129 and the average men coming under the Act from 1/3 of a million to 1.553,169 during the same period. According to the Whittley Commission, the number of perennial factory workers is approximately a million and a quarter.

In the total strength of workers, India stands as the first country in the world Italy has 11,275,000; Japan 18,800,000; Belgium 26,00,000; Switzerland 17 77,000.

The Trade Unions Act was first passed in 1926. The registration confers on the Trade Unions and their members a measure of immunity from civil suits and criminal prosecutions. In 1920, the foundation of the All-India Trade Union Congress was laid.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

In 1928, some leaders gained control over some 50,000 workers, chiefly millhands and started an organisation called "the Girni Kamgar Union".

In 1929, at the Trade Union Congress at Nagpur there arose a difference of opinion over the affiliation of the Trade Union Congress to the Third International. Consequently there was a split in the Congress. Some moderate leaders headed by Messrs. Joshi, Bakhale, Giri and Diwan Chamanlal started a separate organization called the "All-India Trade Union Federation" now known as "the National Trade Union Federation" to which many registered Trade Unions were affiliated.

BOMBAY'S SHARE

In September 1930, there were 98 Unions with a membership of about 2-1/2 lakhs of members of which the Bombay Presidency alone claims over 50 per cent. The Railway Workers' Seamen's and Dock Workers' Unions are among those which are most active. Geographically trade unionism is strongest in Bombay Presidency and weakest in Bengal.

India has already been recognized as one of the first eight countries of industrial importance after an examination of her claims by experts appointed by the Leagues of Nations.

COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

Labour is represented in the Legislative Councils of India, including the Assembly by ten members who are nominated by the Government. It has moreover representation on the League of Nations and the International Labour Federation, made by the Government on the recommendation of the labour Unions.

INDIAN LABOUR PARADOXES

Indian labour is endowed with the greatest strenth in the world but it is weakest in the assertion of its will due to various reasons. Let us examine them.

The chief reason among the many is illiteracy and consequently inability to exploit the reserve capacity that is locked up in it by means organisation and unification. The other reason is the poverty of India which compells the willing workers from joining the labour organisations who are unable to pay even the membership fees. The third reason is its carelessness towards the benefits of organisation and its adaptibility to vices. It has not the vision of the future advantages and consequently the membership lapses after some time.

NO UNITY

There is no cohesion and unity among different Unions. Due to ambition for personal leadership rival Union's members indulge in abuses and quarrels, leading to prosecutions. There are very few strong and trusted leaders who can guide the whole movement with an united front towards its goal.

SANITATION AND HEALTH

The Health of a worker in India is far from satisfactory. His quarters are so dirty and evil smelling. They are full of slums and no effective redress seems to have been given to check this scandal.

In any civilized Government the first care of a state is the health of its citizens

There are no arrangements for mothers to nurses their babies at the time of work in the factories no arrangements for supply of good milk, for lying-in-beds and medicine. Some of these questions, were discussed at the International Labour Conference but so far nothing worthwhile has been done.

INCOME AND DEBTS

An inquiry into the living budgets of some workers' families reveals the fact that the average monthly income of a family comes to about Rs. 52/4 where as its food-bill comes to Rs 22/12 conveyance, washing, medicine smoking, Pan Supari bill comes to Rs. 5/12, Rent Rs. 6 clothes Rs. 10-8 which leaves no margin to pay even an interest on the debt nearly 2/3 of the workers of the industrial centres are involved in debt. They pay interest at a rate varying between 25 per cent. and 225 per cent on such occasions as marriages etc. they add to the burden of their debt.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

It is necessary to deal with the other activities like the co-operative movement co-operative credit Societies, stores primary and industrial education, free reading rooms cheap grain shops saving banks and cheap loan department.

It is regrettable that few unions have attended to these activities. Some unions who have enthusiasm for them have no funds to put them into effect.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Due to the world depression the labour and middle classes have been hard hit. The unemployment has increased by leaps and bounds. Retrenchment and reduction are the order of the day. The mill industry which used to give employment to nearly two lakhs of people is on brink the verge of ruin. Some of the mills have steady closed their doors. Thousands of workmen are thus thrown on the street.

Under the pretex of economy, the millowners have applied a cut on the wages whilst they cannot forgo even a pie's commission. Big Government departments like the railways or Port Trusts have either retrenched their staff and workers or put them on "Palli" system or compulsory leave on the pretex of economy but have not touched the highly-paid officers nor reduced their salaries by a per cent.

In countries like United States, France Germany and Russia their Governments have brought all their surplus energies to bear on the solution of this question. New avenues of employment are being sought in U. S. A. In our country suicides are the order of the day and daily due to unemployment. President Hoover, on the assumption of the office had sanctioned 500 million dollars to open works for the unemployed a further sum of 300 crores for establishing industries and 70 crores for helping the destitutes and unemployed His scheme for a uniform scale of hours of work and minimum wages is being introduced by every important industry in America France is following its example would the Government of India emulate this worthy example?

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OKHA PORT NEWS

OKHA PORT, Oct. 23.

The Port Officer, Okha Port wires:—

S. S. Storiviken (Line: Scindia; Agents: The Scindia Steam Navigation Company), arrived at Port Okha on 19th instant and left on 21st instant with 1350 tons of cargo for Rangoon.

S. S. City of Mandalay (City Line; Agents: Messrs Killick Nixon and Company, Port Okha) arrived Port Okha on 20th instant with 430 tons of cargo and left on 21st instant for Bedi Bunder.

S. S. Goldenfels (Line: Hansa; Agents: Messrs. Pestonjee Bhicajee, Port Okha), arrived Port Okha, on 20th instant with 183 tons of cargo and left on 22 instant for Bhavnagar with 20 tons of Magnesium for Antwerp.—A. P.

BRITAIN OFFERS £80,000,000 IN FULL SETTLEMENT

But U. S. Likely To Demand £ 200,000,000 In Discharge Of All Debts

Britain will offer the United States £80.000.000 as a final settlement of all war debt negotiations.

But Congress, where the final decision of America rests, will refuse to accept anything less than than £200.000.000, says the New York Correspondent of the "Sunday Express."

This, I am able to reveal, is the position that will confront the British Government representatives when they arrive in Washington this week to open negotiations for a reduction of Britain's debt to America.

Britain's interests will be in the hands of Sir Frederick Leith Ross, economic adviser to the Government; Mr. Bewley, financial adviser to the British Embassy in Washington; and Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador.

The £80,000.000 lump settlement which I understand Britain will offer may be acceptable to President Roosevelt, Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, and to the U. S. Treasury.

But it will be finally and utterly refused by Congress when it meets in January to give the necessary ratification to any proposals put forward by the Administration.

I have questioned all the senators and members of Congress now in Washington. Not one of them will agree to any debt settlement short of £200.000.000, which represents a reduction of about 75 per cent. in the total British debt of £880,000.000.

POLITICS ELIMINATED.

It is certain that President Roosevelt and his advisers will not agree to any settlement that is not acceptable to Congress, and so it can be assumed that the British delegation will only waste time discussing any figure below £200,000,000.

Financial experts think that if the negotiations succeed the British Government will arrange to float a bond issue in America to enable an immediate settlement of Anglo-Aemrican finances to be made, and that Britain would find little difficulty in successfully carrying the flotation through.

Mr. Cordell Hull has handed over the negotiations to the Treasury, thus eliminating politities and all the possible friction that might result therefrom.

The men with whom Sir Frederick Leith Ross and his associates will do most of their talking are Dean Atcheson, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, and Frederick Livesey, the State Department economist.

Both have friendly feelings towards Britain.

Dean Atcheson, a lean-faced, handsome man, is the son of an Anglican bishop in Connecticut.

His partner is even more pro-British, as his grandparents emigrated to America from England.

The debt talks are not expected to last long. There are few technical problems remaining to be cleared up, and it is thought that the whole matter will be settled one way or the other, in twenty-four hours.

But Britain cannot receive its final reply till early next January, because Congress must ratify any agreement reached next week.

Meantime another debt instalment will fall due on December 15. It is thought that President Roosevelt will not hesitate to accept another "dime-on-the-dollar" token payment.

LIMITED BUSINESS IN U. S. 'CHANGE

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 23

In the Stock Exchange most sections are being firmer but business is restricted as operators are awaiting the outcome of the French budget debate.

In the commodity markets wheat especially is strong in sympathy with America and rubber again is firm owing to the continued restriction talk.

Wall Street commenced strong.

Mr. Roosevelt's plan to control value the dollar is construed as definitely inflationary.

Bullish enthusiasm revived but market quietened afterwards.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Sir Richard Maconachie, British Minister at Kabul, who was on a short visit to Delhi has left for Agra.

It is expected he will return to Kabul at the end of this month.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer left Trivandrum for Madras by Monday morning train.

Sir Hyde Clarendon Gowan, the Governor of C. P. will leave Pachmarhi for Jubbulpur on November 8 where Lady Gowan will join him on the 14th November. Sir Hyde and Lady Gowan will leave Jubbulpur on November 29, arriving at Nagpur the same day.

"PATEL LEADS US TO SWARAJ EVEN AFTER DEATH"

(Continued from page 1).

pression and everyone who enters a political career, every Indian who sets out on that career knows that sooner or later he may have to face imprisonment or something worse, and so Pandit Motilal Nehru too sacrificed his life on the altar of Indian freedom.

ANOTHER PREMATURE DEATH.

And to-day again, we meet to mourn the death of an Indian who died at the premature age of 61. His health was shattered and his physical condition was broken by the strain and the sufferings he had undergone. I do not want to harp upon these melancholy facts. I do not want to complain elaborately or too strongly of the sufferings and sacrifices that Indian workers in the national cause undergo, because we know that sufferings and sacrifices must be borne as long as an alien government exists dominant in the country.

SWARAJ, GREATER.

But I do want you to remember that men like Tilak, Motilal, Lajpatrai, and Vithalbhai Patel have died like heroes, as greatly as warriors on the field they have given their lives to their country's cause, because to them India's struggle for Swaraj was greater than anything else. That is the thing from which we must take our inspiration.

EVEN IN DEATH HE LEADS!

Continuing Mr. Horniman said, although the outlook for India's national cause was gloomy he felt sure that the spirit of the people was as strong as ever and when the country's call came, they would rally again. Though they mourned the loss the country had sustained, Sjt. Patel had left such an inspiring example that even in death as in life he would lead them on.

GAVE HIS LIFE ITSELF.

Mr. Horniman concluded, by saying: "We must appreciate the full lesson of Sjt. Vithalbhai's life. A man who gave everything he had in order that he might serve his Motherland and ultimately gave his life itself in the cause of India's freedom.

SHED LUSTRE ON INDIA'S NAME.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved the following resolution:

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record the profound grief felt by the whole Indian nation at the death of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel and its overwhelming sense of the loss the country has sustained by the removal from its midst of a great Indian patriot who laboured incessantly in the national cause and shed lustre on India's name by his brilliant achievements in the long sustained battle for India's freedom."

WILL OF PROVIDENCE.

Mr. Jamnadas said only a week ago the citizens of Bombay met at the same place to offer their prayer to the Almighty to restore Sjt. Vithalbhai to health. Unfortunately the will of Providence was otherwise and he has passed away in spite of the best efforts of his physicians. Four weeks ago when cables came to India describing the symptoms of Sjt. Vithalbhai, the Indian doctors and particularly Bombay doctors had left all hopes of his recovery. If he sustained for a month, it was due to the skill of his medical attendants and anxious care of Sjt. S. C. Bose.

FRIEND OF POOR.

Referring to his traits and characteristics, Mr. Jamnadas said no one could surpass Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel in abhorrence for foreign domination. There have been many presidents of the Assembly since the reformed legislature came into existence but no president gave such an uncomfortable time to, the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief as did Sjt. Vithalbhai as President. Even the members of the Executive Council used to trouble at him. In spite of his greatness, Sjt Patel had a deep rooted sympathy for the poor farmer and labourer. Once he met an Arya Samaj Swami at Simla who had been settled there for 35 years. When asked by Sjt. Patel as to what he was doing at Simla, the Swami said he was worshipping God. Sjt. Patel told him to get down from the height of Simla and mix with the poor labourers and farmers and serve them, and he would be serving God thereby.

MASTER OF INTRIGUES.

Then, Sjt. Patel had an extraordinary power for grasping and studying intricate questions. When the question of 1/4 or 1/6 ratio was considered by the Assembly, Sjt. Patel studied that question in 36 hours and debated upon it in a way which puzzled even Hon. Finance Member and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. He hoped that when his remains were brought to Bombay lacs of citizens will got an opportunity to give their last respect to the departed Patidar of Karamsad.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi seconded the resolution and spoke on the lead Sjt. Patel had taken on the political and social fields for the freedom of the country.

INSPIRATION TO YOUTH.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supporting the resolution regretted that Sjt. Patel could not enjoy the honour of being the president of the Indian National Congress. The life of Sjt. Patel would be, he said, an inspiration to the youth of India for generations to come.

FOR WOMEN'S CAUSE.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale said she last saw Sjt. Patel in the lock up of the Lamington Road Police station on the 7th January 1933 when there was a general round-up of the political leaders. He was not in despair then but was hopeful of continuing his fight for the freedom of the country in spite of the oppressive measures of the Government. He fought hard for the freedom of Indian women both in India and England.

IN BYCULLA JAIL.

Sardar Jamiat Singh referred to his association with the late Sjt. Patel in Byculla jail last year when, Sjt. Patel told those who were with him that the fight for freedom had not yet began and that when it began the Byculla jail would be a very small place for the detention of the soldiers of freedom. Sjt. Patel gave a large portion of his income to Mahatmaji for his Ashram, and the Sardar exhorted the millianaire to contribute their mite for the support of the Indian poor.

The resolution was carried, the audience standing as a mark of respect.

RAISE FITTING MEMORIAL.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh then moved:

That a fitting memorial be raised to commemorate the valuable services and the great sacrifice of Sjt. Patel and that a committee consisting of the various speakers at the meeting with powers to add to their number be appointed for that purpose.

FEARLESS AND UNBENDING

Dr. Deshmukh said the greatest trait of Sjt. Patel was not to bend his head before his opponent. He was associated with Sjt. Patel for the last 25 years and he could say emphatically from his personal experience that if there was any sense of self-respect left in the Bombay Municipal corporation it was due to Sjt. Patel.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal said Sjt. Patel was fearless and independent. Whether in the legislative Council or the Assembly he was fearless of his opponent. He dreamed of the freedom of India and died blessing India to attain freedom.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Deasi said Sjt. Patel was more than a match for the government of India. When he was in Bombay Legislative Council he put series of questions in the council equiring as to why briefs for the criminal sessions were not given to Indian barristers as it was the monopoly of the European counsel then, and owing to his fight, briefs were subsequently given to Indian counsel also.

WHEN HE BAFFLED GOVT.

Mr. Mohmed Ebrahim spoke of the Public Safety Bill in the Assembly in which Sjt. Patel took a very strong attitude and baffled the government.

The resolution was carried amidst acclamation.

On the motion of Shrimati Ratanben Mehta a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Horniman for presiding on the occasion.

LONG LIVE PATEL!

Mr. Horniman in said said he had worked with Sjt. Patel in India and in England for the freedom of India and it would have been a dereliction of duty if he had not presided on the occasion. Incidentally he informed the audience that the surgeons, physicians and nurses in Switzerland had treated Sjt. Patel free and it was their duty to express their gratitude to them for their kindness. He therefore proposed to send a letter of thanks to the medical attendants on behalf of the citizens of Bombay. The meeting assented with acclamation.

The meeting then terminated with shouts of "Long live Patel."

RESERVE BANK COMMITTEE MEETS

First Batch Of Witnesses Will Be Indian Banks' Representatives

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

A meeting of the Reserve Bank Committee is being held in the Princes Chamber in the Council House.

References to Mr. Patel's death were made by Sir George Schuster, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. B. K. Basu and Mr. Azhar Ali.

The first question which the Committee will decide will be regarding the issue of invitations to witnesses whose evidence will be heard from next week. The first batch of witnesses will be those representing the Banks of India. One of the points to be decided by the Committee will be whether they should discuss general principles and then details or proceed with the examination of the Bill clause by clause and decide on points of principle wherever they arise.

Some members appear to be keen on settling the issue whether the Bank should be a shareholder's Bank or State Bank.—

PROBABLE WITNESSES

Among the witnesses likely to appear are Sir Osborne Smith, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Rai Bahadur Badridas Goenka, Mr. Pochkanwala and Mr. Ramdas Pantulu.

It is understood that Mr. Naliniranjan Sarcar is unable to come to Delhi.

This afternoon the Committee commenced examination of general principles of each clause of the Bill.—A. P.

"VERY ASTUTE POLITICIAN"

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

Commenting on the death of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel "The Daily Gazette" says, All India will mourn the passing of a very astute politician whose absolute sincerity and integrity of purpose was a bye—word among his fellow statesmen of all persuasions and will remain a model for many generations to come.—A. P.

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INDIAN CHRISTIANS STAND FOR COMMON ELECTORATES

But, Should Communal Basis Be Accepted, They Demand More Adequate Representation Than Accorded By Communal Award

A draft memorandum on behalf of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians, prepared by Dr. S. K. Datta and Mr. Rallia Ram, is to be submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, with some verbal changes, in the light of the opinions received from the provincial Christian Associations among whom it is now being circulated. In this memorandum, the Conference claims to voice the opinion of the Indian Christian Community. "It should be stated, however,", observes the memorandum, "that the Roman Catholics as a rule have abstained from the membership of the Conference though it is open to them."

We reproduce below some of the more important portions of the memorandum.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

The main purpose of this Memorandum is to make a few submissions with reference to the position of small minorities like the Indian-Christians in the new proposed constitution of the White Paper. It is understood that His Majesty's Government has announced that the so-called Communal Award is final as far as the Government is concerned, and no further representations are permissible, but liberty is taken in this memorandum to refer to it for two purposes. Firstly, as an illustration of the obvious disabilities under which small minorities must suffer in order to enable the larger communities to readjust their claims and, secondly, to point out one or two glarin omissions ae far as our community is concerned which can be remedied without seriously infringing upon the relative strengths of other communities.

It should also be made clear that the All-India Conference of Indian Christians (hereafter referred to as the Conference) has consistently maintained that joint electorates based on common nationality would have been the best means of ensuring to each common to the small communities opmunity its rightful share in the national life. It would have givportunity to secure their position by their own inherent strength and power of organisation. When, however, the civic structure is built on communal lines, and divisive forces of communal prejudice and bigotry are released, the safeguards for minorities assume an abnormal importance. It must be recognised that the decisions having been made to align the future constitution on communal electorates there is no other alternative but to take this fact into reckoning. It is earnestly hoped that after ten years this vicious system will be abandoned.

WHITE PAPER CONSTITUTION.

While the most important consideration which prompted this memorandum, is related to the position of the Indian Christian community in the proposed constitution, it is desired to make a few submissions on the general principles on which the White Paper is based.

The Conference has always taken its stand on the attainment by India of the status of a full Dominion. It has admitted that in certain directions an immediate final step is not possible notably in the case of the Army. The proposals in the judgment of the Conference fall short of the Indian aspirations and do not confer the same measure of autonomy as is possible under the present circumstances. The safeguards are, in some cases, unnecessary.

The crux of the whole matter lies in the Indianisation of the Army, and at least a regular and much faster schedule of progress can be drawn up and put into effect. If this is done India will be much more readily willing to trust the bona-fides of the British Government.

Dealing with some of the proposals made in the White Paper the memorandum states:

PRINCIPLE OF FEDERATION.

It has been accepted that the future government of India must be Federal. Our only fear, however, is that the predominance of the States and other vested interests is likely to produce an ultra conservative government, which may be slow to move in meeting the changing world conditions to which India is more and more likely to be exposed. But we must trust to the future to remedy such defect by the force of public opinion. The Conference, however, is sorry that it is proposed to give over-representation to the States. In our opinion the only sound democratic principle on which the foundation of a stable Government can be laid is the principle of equality of representation on tion on some recognised basis like population. This applies in equal degree to the communities within the British India. If any departures are to be made from this, they should be based on some other recognised formula which may be of general application. At any rate, representation in excess of the population quota should be for a definite period and should disappear automatically.

RESERVED DEPARTMENTS.

In paragraph II of the Paper certain departments have been reserved to the Governor-General. The Conference would urge that this reservation be for a definite period when the whole subject should be reviewed, say, after ten years.

The Conference also considers that the powers proposed to be entrusted to the Governor-General are in some cases excessive and are likely to impede the development of real responsibility that should be exercisable by the Legislature.

FINANCIAL STABILITY AND CREDIT.

The Conference is of the opinion that the financial independence of India and exercise of full responsibility are 'sina qua non' of a responsible India.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

We consider this as wholly unnecessary. We believe that the Indian Federal Government should be trusted to honour the contracts with the civil servants.

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION.

This again is a subject which can be best dealt by mutual agreement and reciprocal treaties. It should be unnecessary to vest Governor-General with special powers. The greater trust there is in the 'bona fides' of the new government, the better will be the response.

In the opinion of the Conference, the Ordinance-making powers of the Governor-General are too wide. This power should only be granted for a definite period in the first instance, when the whole question may be reviewed again. It should not be extended to the Governor of Province, as is the case at present. If a special Ordinance is required, the Governor-General may be approached.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

Dealing with the question of protection of minorities, the memorandum states:

This is an important subject for us. We may reiterate that the urgency of this question has been enhanced by the decision of the Government that the political institution in the country will continue to be based on communal representation through communal electorates. It follows that in public appointments the same consideration will be made.

In the White Paper it is announced that a declaration on the Fundamental Rights will be included in the Constitution, but the exact formulae is not indicated. It is also suggested that some of these rights may be included in a pronouncement to be made by His Majesty at the time of the inauguration of the New Constitution. The Conference urges that as many of the Fundamental rights as possible should be incorporated in the Constitution. It should be open to any community to challenge the validity of any legislative act in the Supreme Court or in the Federal Court on the ground that it violates any provision of the Fundamental Rights. The Court should have the power to declare such laws or legislative act as null and void.

The Instrument of Instructions will enjoin upon the Governor-General and the Governors that they should see that the important minorities are represented in the Cabinet. Such a system will 'ipso facto' work against small minorities like the Indian Christians. We must urge that in fairness to the Indian Christians, it should be definitely laid down that:—

(a) Indian Christians are declared as an important minority in Madras. (b) Indian Christians are the third largest minority in India as a whole and, therefore, the community should be represented in the Federal Cabinet at least alternately with the Sikhs. (c) In no province should conventions be permitted which would in actual practice debar an Indian Christian from appointment.

WEIGHTAGE IN MADRAS.

In the Madras Presidency the Indian Christian community is the largest. It has many vested interests. It is entitled to special consideration, but the Communal Award has failed to do justice to its legitimate claims. While the Mahomedans have been given 29 seats out of 215 seats, a very large weightage over their population quota, the Indian Christians are only given 9 seats with a negligible weightage. As in the case of Punjab what it should be should be stated—the position taken up at the Unity Conference should be stressed.

In the Central Provinces no separate seat has been allotted to the Indian Chrstians, while 4,000 Anglo-Indians as against 43,000 Indian Christians are to have a seat reserved.

In separate Sind no provision is made for the Indian Christian representation.

Perhaps some of these injustices may still be remedied without seriously disturbing the communal balance set up by the Award. Thus it will be seen that political pressure is likely to work against justice being done to small communities as has been the case in the past. The Governor of a Province will have large responsibilities and he cannot be expected to intervene except in cases of gross injustice. It will not be possible for the communities to approach him whenever a community feels aggrieved. Thus in effect small minorities will remain unprotected until some other kind of machinery is set up.

MINORITY BUREAU.

The Conference, therefore, suggests that in each province a minority bureau be set up consisting of the representatives of small minorities, and a part-time or whole-time officer be also appointed to deal with questions affecting the minorities. Whenever any administrative act infringes upon the right of the minority it will appeal to the Minority Bureau who will investigate the matter through the special officers. The officer will then make a report and the matter can be referred to the Government for its decision with the recommendation of the Bureau. Such an arrangement will give more confidence to the communities.

GAEKWAR COMES HOME

H. H. the Gaekwar arrived in Bombay on Monday by the S. S. "Conte Rosso". Photo shows His Highness standing in centre im mediately after landing.

JUTE SHARES RULE STEADY

Fair Turnover In Coals And Miscellaneous Show No Change

CALCUTTA, Oct 23.

Jute shares ruled steady after the week-end and good business resulted. In coals fair turnover took place at firm rates. Tea shares were steady, while miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:—Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 83/6; 4 per cent (1960/70) 98/3; 4 per cent (1934/37) 101/7; 4 1/2 per cent Bonds (1934) 101/11; 5 per cent Bonds (1935) 104/3; 5 per cent loan (1945/55) 113/15; 5 per cent loan (1940/43) 106/4; 5 per cent U P Bonds (1944) 106/11 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds (1935) 106/11.

Banks: Allahabad pref 114 ex-divident Imperial fully paid 1226/8 small odd lots.

Railways: Darjeeling-Himilayan ordinary 71 small lots. Howrah Amta Light 91.

Coals: Bengal 258/8. Equitable 20/8. Raneegunge 40/8. Budge Budge pref 131. Cheriot 201. Fort William pref 126. Kamarhatty 453. Kankanarrah 408 small lot. New Central 344. New Central pref 128. Orient 199 small lots. Reliance 71 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 9/1. Bengal Telephone Ordinary 18/4 small lots. Calcutta Tramways ordinary 17/10 cum div. Titaghur paper ordinary 15/4. Bengal Assam Steamship 72. Fort Shipping 11/4.

Sugar Shares: Balarampur 11. Carew & Co 14/4. Cawnpore 32/3 small lot. Champaran 23/12. Ratna Sugar 10/7.

Tea shares: Bishnauth 25/8 East India 15/3 Gohpur 8/4. Hattikhira 21/8 small lot. Huldibari 26/4. Tilkah 13/3. Tukvar 27/8

Debentures: 6 per cent 1916/21 53. Associated Hotels 94/12. 5 per cent 1957/87 Calcutta Port Trust debentures 106.—A. P.

PROBLEMS OF THE MINORITY

(Continued from Page 6)

Halley, Hon Home Member said, as follows:

"If it were a case of a Shia Wakf, then a Sooni cannot move the court. It is a matter, I think, in which the community must decide for itself whether they wish to restrict action under clause 4 to members of the particular sect or to a section of Mussalmans for whose benefits the endowment was intended."

INTENTION OF LEGIS

This will clearly show the intention of the legislature. I am emphatically of the opinion that it was never intended to enforce the Wakf Act upon a particular community against its will by any other community much less by Government at the instance or instigation of other communities. The Dawoodi Bohras are quite a different branch of Islam. Their belief, customs, traditions and communal constitution are quite different from those of the other Muslim communities. His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb as vicegerent of the Imams should have full authority and control over the Wakfs.

It is therefore clear that the members of the other communities have no right to meddle with the religious sentiments of the Dawoodi Bohras. I would therefore request the Muslims in general to protect their co-religionists, the Dawoodi Bohras, as by the protecting them, the protect the interests of Islam and by attacking them they weaken not only Islam but their own Islamic strength in India.

SILVER INTERESTS DISAPPOINTED

But Hope U. S. Gold Policy Will Aid White Metal

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The Montana Silver Association Secretary opined that Mr. Roosevelt's gold policy should indirectly aid silver and might ultimately stabilize both metals.

The Nevada mining men are disappointed that the President ignored silver, but since gold and silver are usually mined together rising the gold price will aid silver.

Senator Thomas praising Mr. Roosevelt's statement added that silver's turn will come, and it will be by our own action.

Mr. Monterry, ex-President of the American Silver Producers Association foresees improvement of silver as probably the primary money.

New Delhi.—The next session of the Chamber of Princes, (Narendra Mandal) will be held at New Delhi from 19th to 23rd March, 1934, both days inclusive.—A. P.

"CONGRESS NOT DEAD AND GANDHI STILL COUNTS"

Government's Success More Apparent Than Real And They Know It, Says Bhulabhai Desai

The London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" had an interview with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Bar-at-Law, who gave the former his views on the present position in India. Dealing with Poona conference and the events that followed, Mr. Desai said:

Mr. Gandhi being free and some though not all, of his associates having been released, it was thought that it would be right to make another effort towards reconciliation. I was one of those who attended the conference and also took part in all the private discussions which preceded the larger meetings, and I am in a position to state that the resolution which was passed requesting Mr. Gandhi to seek an interview with the Viceroy in order to explore all avenues of conciliation was not a mere matter of policy but a sincere and genuine gesture of goodwill on the part of the Congress.

REFUSAL TO MEET GANDHI.

Mr. Desai holds that in order to justify their refusal of an interview the Government of India misrepresented the purport of the Conference by stating that inasmuch as the interview was sought under a threat and menace it could not be agreed upon. When the Government were asked to revise their decision, he said, they turned down the request in language which, as between private individuals, would clearly regarded as insulting.

The position of the Government appeared to be, "You call off civil resistance altogether and irrespective of any conversation, and then we shall see whether it is worth while talking to you at all"; and there was nothing to prevent the Government of India saying, even after the movement was unconditionally called off, "Well, there is nothing to talk about."

Mr. Desai said it seemed as if the Government of India or the Cabinet in England had given up what they professedly desired in the earlier stages—namely, to gain the co-operation of Congress in the working of the new Constitution. And the Government of India used the lessening of the number of prisoners as an indication that the civil resistance had failed. But Mr. Desai insisted that the civil disobedience movement has not failed but has succeeded in its historic purpose—namely, to rouse the mind of the Indian masses to the desire of freedom and to prepare for the sacrifice required for the cause. A temporary inactivity could not be taken by a thinking mind as failure of the movement.

NOT TOO LATE STILL.

In conclusion, Mr. Desai said: If the attitude of the Indian Government had been conciliatory there would not have been any difficulty in coming to a reasonable understanding. The failure of the Government of India to accede to any request for discussion while the hostilities were definitely suspended created the real difficulty, and this is the true explanation of the decision which has been arrived at for calling off mass civil disobedience and carrying on individual civil disobedience. My own feeling is that the Government of India fully realise that the success which their Executive are claiming is more apparent than real, and it is not too late yet to bring about some means of conciliation, for, after all, merely collecting taxes and policing the country can hardly be called real government.

The inactivity of the civil disobedience movement should not be mistaken for a suppression or destruction either of the Congress movement or its principles or of the wide and deep influence which Mr. Gandhi has on the bulk of the people in India. Whatever may be the disagreements as to the personal or spiritual views of life of Mr. Gandhi, it is not likely to affect his political influence, because it is not founded on any single political question or issue. Mr. Gandhi's influence rests not on any particular issue or question but upon the broad basis of the general awakening of the conscience of the Indian people to the value of freedom and the necessity of sacrifice in the attainment of it.

K. C. MARROTT'S NEW PREMISES

Messrs. K. C. Marrott "India's Premier House for New Waterproofs" performed the opening ceremony of their new extensive showrooms at Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on the 20th instant, the Hindu New Year day. Though it was raining heavily, there was a stream of guests throughout the day including merchants, friends and admirers from every community. Mr. K. C. Marrott has donated 50 woollen blankets to be distributed free amongst the poor in Gujarat and Orissa.

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TALKIES — DHOBI TALAO.

U. S. President's 3 Year Plan

NOT SATISFIED WITH PRICE LEVEL

Proposes To Speed Up Recovery Drive And Outlines Govt. Policy

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

"Our troubles won't be over to-morrow and may take a year to three years, but we are headed in the right direction" declared President Roosevelt in his broadcast speech to the Nation.

"4,000,000 have been re-employed since the Recovery Machinery was established, but it is unreasonable to expert every state and locality of this huge territory to share in the improvement equally and simultaneously.

Government will ease the gold embargo and create a Government market for gold under the operation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation who will be authorised to buy newly-mined American gold at prices to be determined from time to time.

The dollar will be re-valued after the restoration of price levels and maintained so that it won't change the purchasing and debt-paying power of the succeeding generation.

It is necessary that the United States should take gold value of the dollar firmly in its own hands and prevent disturbances from international influences.

Whenever necessary, Government will buy or sell gold in the world market in order to continue to move towards "managed currency" and maintain continuous control."

Mr. Roosevelt was not satisfied with the rise in prices of farm products." It is our policy to increase and extend the rise in products which hitherto have felt no benefit, and if it cannot be done in one way, we will do it in another."

"FRANCE IS AT CROSS-ROADS"

Intense Excitement Prevails At Chamber Meeting

The Chamber strongly guarded by troops and police against possible hostile demonstration for the budget debate which opened amid intense excitement. Lamoureaux, Minister Budget, warned deputies that France was at the crossroads and appealed the house to vote Government's bill, balance budget and save the franc.

Future France, he said, depended upon balanced budget. The President announced after two or three speeches that he proposed to adjourn debate until tomorrow morning.—**Reuter.**

PALESTINE DAY

Shaukat Ali Appeals To Muslims

Mr. Shaukat Ali has issued an appeal to the Muslims of India calling upon them to observe 27th of Rajab (November 16) as "Palestine Day."

He adds, "We should show our active sympathies with our Arab brethren in their sufferings, and collect money under proper control so that we may help Arabs in the purchase of the land which the Jews want to buy.

"Protest meetings and processions should be organised through out India."

A meeting of Muslims leaders called by Raja of Salempur will be held in Lucknow on the 11th and 12th of November.—A.P.

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THE OATINE Co., Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, BOMBAY.

U. S. FARMERS INDIGNANT

All Quiet In Strike Area Pending President's Broadcast

TUG-OF-WAR PROSPECT

Farm Administration Tries For Conciliation, But Strikers Bid For Railwaymen's Support

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

A mighty tug-of-war between President and Roosevelt and two million indignant farmers of 23 states is in prospect.

The situation at present is quiet in the Larm-strike regions, pending Mr. Roosevelts' broadcast, but Cilo Reno proceeded to Chicago to enlist railwaymen's support for the strike.

In an attempt to meet the farmers the Farm Admnistration has suggested an immediate loan of 72 cents per bushel on their wheat which is estimated to require 250 dollars.

Re-financing of farm debts is being speeded up, while Farm Debt Conciliation Boards have been established in 15 states.

PATIENT DONATES £25,000 TO HOSPITAL

Behind the gift to Middlesex Hospital of a sum of £25,000 lies the dramatic story of a patient's gratitude for the saving of his life.

The money is given by Mr. W. H. Collins, a London business man, of Wexham Park, Bucks, to equip a radio diagnosis department at Middlesex Hospital, said to be the first of its kind in the world, says "News of World."

The announcement of the gift was made by Mr. H. MacCormac, chairman of the Council of the Medical School.

The new department, he stated, would be under the charge of Dr. Graham Hodgson, the radiologist who attended the King during his illness.

Mr. Collins explained that he made the gift in gratitude to Dr. Webb-Johnson, of the Middlesex Hospital, for saving his life.

"I was as near death as if was possible to be," he added. "Dr. Webb-Johnson had to perform three seriou and difficult operations in 19 days.

WITHOUT ANAESTHETIC.

"On one occasion I was so weak that it was impossible to give me an anaesthetic.

"Dr. Webb-Johnson, asked me to bear with him; he had to cut six or ten inches without a nanaethetic

"My life was despaired of, but he pulled me together again. He was with me night and day. He dressed me himself and never left me.

"Everything in all my life is a bonus due to him. I cannot pay for that.

"My help to the hospital is merely a very little in return for my life.

'I found out indirectly what was Dr. Webb-Johnson's pet subject and the new department is a memorial to him.

"They tell me that with the money they hope to make the best radio-diagnosis department in the world.

"If any more money is needed to make it the best-equipped hospital I am ready to foot the bill."

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K. F. NARIMAN RELEASED

Proposes To See Mahatma And Jawaharlal

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR Oct. 23.

Mr K. F. Nariman was received at the jail gate this morning by Messrs. Hanamantrao Moharay and Snrinivasrao Kaujalgi.

Though pulled down owing to dysentry, he was quite cheerful. He strongly condemned the all Maharastra Conference, as it was organised outside the Congress.

The Congress prestige and status must be immediately restored, and the present differences in Congress, he says, are not of a fundarental nature.

They can be bridged with a little effort.

SEEING MAHATMA.

He is going to see Mahatmaji and Jawaharlal shortly.

He is anxious for national unity. According to him the fight should be based on a clear economic issue. The White Paper scheme ought to be sabotaged by all parties in the country.

NARIMAN, THE "FAITHFUL"

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires from Bulsar:—

Bombay welcomes Vir Nariman. True to his name, he has been a nar (man) with "iman" (faith). Faith in god, faith in himself faith in his countrymen and faith in his creed. He has been faithful to the cause he has espoused. May he rest and take stock of the situation before he resumes his thunder.

THEIR SOLE NOMINEE

Burma Indian Chambers Warn Against Ignoring Claims

J. P. C. DELEGATION

Make It Clear That Commitment Of Govt. Delegate Will Not Be Binding On Them

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

It is understood that the Burma Indian Chambers of Commerce have wired to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, the Chairman of the Joint Select Committee, the Viceroy and the Governor, strongly protesting against ignoring, at the present momentous stage of their nominee in the selection of delegates to the Joint Select Committee.

Emphasising that the Chambers' nominee was also recommended so as to be their sole representative by practically all Indian associations in Burma as also by the Indian members of the Burma Legislature, the Chambers urge that any commitment made by a delegate "arbitrarily" appointed by the Government would not be binding either on the Indian commercial community or on the Indians in Burma.

It is understood that Mr. C. H. Campagnac, M.L.C., an Anglo-Indian, has also been invited to appear before the Joint Select Committee.—A. P.

RANGOON TURF DOYEN PASSES AWAY

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

Mr. B. N Burjorjee, a rice broker, well known race-horse owner and a doyen of the Rangoon Turf Club, died last night in the General Hospital.—AP.

SASTRI INTERPRETS GANDHIJI'S DECISION

Mahatma Has Left Field Free To Followers To Exercise Their Untrammelled Judgment, Says Liberal Leader

At the Madras Y. M. I. A Parliament on last Tuesday evening a lively debate took place on the proposition that "in the present circumstances in the country, it is essential that all political parties should unite and work together with the sole objective of obtaining a Constitution ensuring the early attainment of Dominion status." Among the speakers were Messrs. T A Ramaswami Reddi, K V Venkataraman, P.R. Narayan, T K Rajagopalan, A R V Achar, E Vinayaka Rao, T R Venkatarama Sastri.

The Right Hon. V. S Srinivasa Sastri who acted as the Observer, said that the proposition, though it did not go very far, expressed what he believed to be the general desire of progressive politicians in the country at the momoment.

The general desire, Mr. Sastriar observed that India should advance much quicker than the 1919 Act contemplated, began to manifest itself some years before 1929. He could date it back to 1921 really, but the agitation began to gather momentum only in 1926 when the Congress took it up in right earnest. They all knew how the Simon Commission's work came to naught and how the agitation for India's right to Dominion Status became stronger thereafter and most of them began to expect they could get something which if it was not Dominion Status would be something near to it. However, fate had decided for them otherwise. He was willing to admit that the Indian National Congress had taken the greatest and most meritorious part in the agitation, but it had borne no fruit, at any rate no commensurate fruit.

FEELING OF EXHAUSTION.

There was, Mr. Sastriar said, throughout the country generally speaking a feeling of exhaustion. Owing to the advent of the Tory Party in British affairs and the domination of views opposed to India and her aspirations in British politics, they in India had been reduced to such a condition as to feel that not Dominion Status not anything approaching it, not anything which bears a decent resemblance to it but some misshapen thing embodied in the pages of the White Paper was going to result as the end of all their efforts. That was a state of things which was bound to cause and had caused profound grief to the progressive politicians in India. As against such views prevailing in Great Britain at the present day and which would seem to have received some consolidation. Mr. Sastriar asked if it was not the duty of every one in India, who held progressive views to forget in which party or under which banner he was working but to see that he also helped in the formation in India of a party which would have the moral authority to speak to the dominant party in England in the name of India.

In order that this party might come to a common demand it would be necessary for each party to move a little from its original standpoint. The Congress, if it had been ahead of others, must come down a little; the Liberal Party, if it had been behind the Congress, must move a little forward, and the Communalists must also learn to come into line with the first two. Dominion Status, he assured them, was no longer an ambiguous phrase.

"It is when the difficulties are thickest", Mr. Sastriar said, "that our united wisdom should come into play. We have made mistakes and brought on troubles. Are we still to remember our differences, to see caste among political parties, so to say?"

GANDHIJI'S DECISION

They all spoke of Mahatma Gandhi and of his political aspiration. No one could speak or think of any affair in India without thinking of Gandhiji. Mr. Sastriar claimed that he was one of those who thought of Gandhiji with admiration sometimes, at other times with grief. He would ask how they could possibly forget that by one of those inflexible and inexplicable resolves of his, Gandhiji had chosen for a whole twelve months to retire from the field of politics and to devote all his energies and all his 'tapas' to the prosecution of another matter, great, glorious, most important, but exclusively to that matter. To him that act of Gandhiji appeared to indicate that Gandhiji wished to leave the field of politics to others, to see how best and what best they could do. Gandhiji seemed to say: "Perhaps my ideas have been played out; my programme has reached the limit of its benefits. Perhaps you want to try other methods. While I was there, dictator, undisputed master of the stiuation, none of you raised your voice. I will retire, leaving the field free to you to exercise your untrammelled judgment. Do you want to enter the councils and try your hands at that? Do so. Do you want to unite and go to Great Britain and demand Dominion Status? Do so. Do you want to demand a constitution somewhat less than Dominion Status? Do so. I give you this chance.'"

If they were true followers of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Sastriar concluded, they should not say, as Gandhiji had said, they would also go into retirement. That was not Gandhiji's view. His view was that India should have a chance of finding out what her real mind was to-day, unhampered by the prepossession that during his ascendency he had imposed upon her. The proposition before the House would help them to satisfy Gandhiji's desire.

The proposition, when put to the House, was declared carried by a majority.

RELIEF AND FACILITIES TO A GRICULTURISTS

Government Will Present Proposals To Joint Committee On Reserve Bank Bill For Suitable Modifications In Draft

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

A majority of the members of the Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill are now in Delhi for the meeting which commences to-morrow in the Princes Chamber with Sir George Schuster in the chair.

It is understood that while most of the questions of broad principle have been left for the committee to discuss before the Government makes up its mind upon them, the Government will present to the committee, when it meets to-morrow, a number of proposals with a view to making such changes as are considered necessary in the light of opinions received by the Government on the bill introduced in the last session of the Assembly.

HELP TO AGRICULTURIST.

One of the suggestions that Government may accept is that the emergency procedure provided for trade transactions is equally necessary for giving assistance to agriculturists for such purposes as seasonal agriculturual operations or marketing of crops.

Another point on which change may be suggested relates to the scheduled banks. For instance, the provision permitting advances to banks against promissory notes may be omitted as scheduled banks should be in a position to offer collateral security in some of the numerous forms allowed by the proposed law. It may further be proposed that the Reserve Bank should have power to ask for returns from scheduled banks regarding distribution of their own advances.

Such information would be confidential, though the publication of consolidated returns by the Reserve Bank should prove of distinct value to the scheduled banks as a guide to them in their own operations and to the country which would thereby be put in possession of information on the commercial and financial position.

A small committee of official and non-official experts may be appointed to discuss the question of the rules regarding payment on lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency or bank notes.

BANK'S HEADQUARTERS.

Government will, it is expected, leave it to the committee to discuss whether the Head Office of the Bank should be in Bombay or whether it should be migratory.

The possibility of a deadlock under the new constitution if any province having full control over its revenue fails to come to an understanding with the Reserve Bank is to be provided against by such change as would secure the main purpose of the bill, namely, unifield control of credit in India. A way out of the difficulty may be sought by empowering the Governor-General in Council to settle the conditions.

GOVT. INTERVENTION.

Some modifications are contemplated in the direction of extending the definition of a co-operative bank for the purpose of the bill.

A material alteration may be made of the clause which provides that in the event of the failure of a bank to comply with the Act, Government should take over merely the assets and liabilities connected with the issue department. It is suggested that no bank should be allowed to continue to control exchange and receive compulsory deposits from scheduled banks if it is not considered fit to manage its issue department. It is, therefore, considered better for Government in the event of such a failure to take over the management of the bank and entrust its working to a manager or an agent until more permanent arrangements are made.—A. P.

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PLAN TO END 'CHANGE DEADLOCK

Board Shares Responsibility

BULLS AND BEARS ALSO FALL IN LINE

Scheme Aims At Equitable Distribution Of Speculative Share Holdings

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

Bombay, Oct. 23.

It is understood that the Board of the Bombay Stock Exchange has prepared a scheme to solve the present difficulty arising out of the Currimbhoy mill shares crash, with a view to resume forward trading in the near future.

This Plan is being considered by leading members of the Exchange, and it is believed that the same will be accepted by both Bulls and Bears.

The main outline of the Plan is as under:—

BOARD TAKES A HAND.

The Board as empowered under the rules will invest a sum to the extent of rupees three to four lakhs in taking delivery of shares in the Currimbhoy Mills Group.

DISTRIBUTING HOLDINGS.

The present holders of speculative purchases will be influenced to take delivery to the extent of about 25 per cent. of such purchases, while the sellers will be requested to issue tenders less by about 25 per cent. of the total sales. The balance to the extent of about 50 per cent. will be absorbed by the Board.

Reasonable prices will be fixed for each share, say Fazal about Rs. 130 to Rs. 150, and Indore Malwas around Rs. 200.

Thus the loss which will be incurred by the Board will be made good in the course of next few years, by increasing clearing house fees or such other means which will be generally approved. Anyhow, the Board will see that the losses will be distributed. It is believed that the increased charges will be borne by active members, who are about 200 at present.

FORWARD TRADING.

As soon as open business in the Currimbhoy Mills Group is liquidated, the Board will decide to throw open the Exchange for forward trading.

MEMBERS DISCUSS

A scheme on these lines was discussed by about 36 leading members of the Stock Exchange along with the Board on Monday.

Some suggestions were made at the meeting to reduce the contemplated quota of 50 per cent. to about 35 or 40 per cent. to be absorbed by the Board.

It was then generally approved and a general meeting of all members will be summoned in the near future for final consideration of the scheme.

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35" x 45"—62 lbs.

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UNREST IN RAMPUR

People's Association Secretary's Allegations Against Durbar

MASS ARRESTS CONTINUE

Officers Dubbed Inefficient & Dismissed From Service Summarily

(From A Correspondent).

MORADABAD, Oct. 21.

Mr. Syed Mahood Shah, Secretary, Anjuman Musajirin (Rampur State's People Association), wires:—

Interested quarters are busy circulating the news about the nature of agitation against the present regime in Rampur. Unrest is not confined to one particular class. Legal contracts entered into with "Mustajirs" by the late Nawab's Government is not held sacrasanct.

LANDS TAKEN BACK.

On his accession to the throne the present Nawab promised to follow the line chalked out by his father. After some time, villeges granted were taken back and offered for Mustajiri bid, thereby attracting Rs. 80,000 After some time an announcement was made altogether abolishing 'Mustajiri' system thereby throwing out of occupation of some 60,000 men.

DUBBED INEFFICIENT

Arrears of revenue which could not be realised from peasants were accounted against Mustajiris security money amounting to Rs. 14 lakhs. Officers, efficient enough in the last regime were dubbed inefficient and summarily dismissed. Many are clapped in jails and put to many hardships.

MASS ARRESTS.

Mass arrests are being made every Friday, when people gather to pray. Representations go unheeded. Under head "Madde Maaluma" a huge sum of 3 lakhs is appropriated for mysterious use about which the public knows nothing.

FAMOUS "DACOIT" ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 23.

Mr. Mahmad Sharif Khan, D.S.P. Kaira District, accompanied Khan Saheb Kala Khan and the Sub-Inspector of Police, Mr. Mogalbeg arrested one Bhula Raiji, a famous dacoit in Baroda and Kaira District from Undrel village in Ahmedabad Distt.

Bhula Raiji with other dacoits, had many times raided the villages and was sentenced. He was kept in jail in Kaira Distt., but escaped a few days before with two companions, breaking the bars of the jail. After escaping he restarted his gang and looted three places, though two of his companions were arrested, Bhula's residence is not found. The police after many efforts arrested him yesterday evening.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY

Jamnadas Mehta Carries On Propaganda

NAGPUR, Oct. 23.

The aims and objects of the Democratic Swaraj Party recently formed in Bombay were explained yesterday by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at an informal private meeting which was attended by about 50 people, most of whom hold responsive co-operation views.

It is understood that Mr. Mehta was assured of solid support to his party in Berar by those attending the meeting from Berar; while the opinion of C. P. Marathi districts favoured the formation of a branch of the Party in Nagpur.

A few members, who have signed the Party's creed embodied in the form of a manifesto; have been invited by Mr. Mehta to attend the Party's Conference.

Mr. Mehta left for Bombay last night.—A.P.

POLICE JEMADAR ASSAULTED

Muslim Tailor Placed Under Arrest

On the charge of assaulting a police Jemadar, on Saturday evening, Yakub Mian Zeman, a tailor was placed before Mr. D N D Khandalawala on Monday. It appeared the Jemadar was investigating a case of theft at Grants Building, Colaba, when the accused assaulted him with a bamboo stick and ran away. He subsequently arrested.

The accused was ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 150.

TROUBLE OVER SALARY CUT

French Cabinet Hopes To Survive

PARIS, Oct. 22.

The definite issue on the budget proposals has not been reached when the Chamber adjourned till to-morrow. The Government have not lost hope that Radicals and Socialists would reach a compromise on the proposed six per cent cut on salaries of civil servants, and the Survival of the Cabinet is now a definite possibility.—Reuter.

UNDERGRADUATE'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Primitive Methods Of Winning Wives Not Wanted, Says Judge

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Oct. 23.

Mr. A N Shah, District Sessions Judge, dismissed to-day an appeal preferred by Krishna Murari, an undergraduate, against the sentence of two years for abducting Miss Shanti, the niece of Mr. Verma, Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax from Dhantoli School.

In dismissing the appeal the Judge observed that such primitive methods of winning wives cannot be countenanced in the modern society.

COLDS IN NATURE-CURE

(Continued from page 5).

no ill-effects, while a passing exposure to pure air, on coming out from the foul air of a crowded house, may give one a cold. The cause of colds and cough is inside, always. If one regularly overeats and lays in a heavy burden of disease-matter, he has already got a "cold"; the exposure to cold air, or the touch of cold water, is a mere pretext, it just hastens the crisis of elimination, which we call a cold; even without it, the cold can, and very often does, arrive.

Dr. Page tells us, he has often slept in the dreaded Roman campagna night after night, wrapped in a single blanket to prove his theory that the cold in the open is harmless. Visitors to Rome often get fever, which is attributed to the cold winds blowing from the Campagna: Dr. Page explains that this "Roman fever" is the "joint product of stuffy hotel bedrooms and a diet better suited to the climate of Iceland, than Italy."

COLD AIR.

So far from cold air being the cause of colds, it is the best medicine there is, apart from fasting, for the cure of colds. People who seclude themselves from the pure cold air, sleeping in rooms where the air stagnates and becomes warm and foul with the gases of their own out-breakings, are only prolonging their illness and postponing their recovery. To sleep quite in the open is the very best thing to do; blankets may be used as far as necessary for preserving warmth, provided the face is not covered; the rest of the head may be protected. In a verandah the way is to lie down with the feet near the wall, and the head on the open side—on the outer edge.

The elimination of mucus and phlegm is helped by fasting. A sufferer from cold or cough must fast for many days at first, or at least until the elimination is well started, and then subsist upon a very light and highly positive diet. This will lighten the burden of foreign matter and prevent all complications and aggravations and bring about a radical and real cure in a short time; not only that, there will also be a great improvement in the general health, which can never come otherwise.

Simple as this plan is, it removes the cause. The medical method of spraying the nostrils with antiseptics, or inhaling powerful gases, is simply a symptomatic treatment; it does not reach to the cause. No sane physician will claim that it is curative.

Hygienic cooling baths and steam-baths will also help a little; they will give immediate relief.

Cure of disease comes only through the elimination of foreign matter. This is made possible by following the instructions given above. When the body is purified by elimination, the disease ceases of itself.

EINSTEIN AND COMMUNISM

Political Views Of Famous German Scientist In Exile

"RUSSIAN DESPOTISM"

"I've never favoured It nor do I Favour it at Present."

LONDON, (By Mail).

In view of the controversy in Belgium, France and other countries respecting Professor Einstein's political opinions, the following statement by the famous German scientist will be read with particular interest.

September, 15, 1933.

I have been sent and have read with interest the revealing pamphlet "The Communist Solar System," published by the Labour party.

Like other intellectuals who feel it their duty to serve the cause of human progress to the best of their ability, I have been the victim of a misunderstanding as to the true objects of certain organisations which are in truth nothing less than camouflaged propaganda in the service of Russian despotism. In ignorance of their true purpose I have taken no steps to prevent the use of my name by the "Workers' International Relief" and the "Anti-War Movement," or the abuse of it by similar organisations, but would now like to state that I have never favoured Communism and do not favour it now.

The danger of these organisations lies in this, that they may mislead sincere friends of human progress and real freedom. In my opinion, any power must be the enemy of mankind which enslaves the individual by terror and force, whether it arises under a Fascist or Communist flag. All that is valuable in human society depends upon the opportunity for development accorded to the individual.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours faithfully,

A. Einstein.

Professor Einstein is at present the guest of Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson at a camp on the east coast, and his declaration is made in reply to a letter from friends who sent him a copy of the pamphlet.

FANTASTIC ASSUMPTION.

The "Manchester Guardian" commenting on the above says:—

One trouble about being a great man is that the rest of the world persistently tries to collect your autograph. It wants your autograph to put at the top of its notepaper or letter press. Then, it thinks, whatever cause it is trying to advance will look so much the more impressive and important with your name attached. Professor Einstein has been a victim of the autograph-hunters, of persons who have not been over-scrupulous in the use they have made of his name. His complete denial, issued to-day, that he either is or ever has been a believer in Communism should—though it is hard to catch up with lies—at least make one particular misrepresentation not easy to repeat. That Professor Einstein was a believer in Communism was always an assumption too fantastic to credit by anyone who has followed his political and social utterances. But some people have not followed them, or have only followed them in order to distort them; other reactionaries besides the Nazi ones are always liable to stick the label of "Communism" on those who hold even mildly progressive views. Professor Einstein regrets that because they seemed to be serving causes in which he was interested his name has been turned to account by "certain organisations which are in truth nothing less than camouflaged propaganda in the service of Russian despotism." Hard words, which will offend some people as deeply as they will please others. "In my opinion any power must be the enemy of mankind which enslaves the individual by terror and force, whether it arises under a Fascist or Communist flag." So at least there should be no further doubt of Professor Einstein's own attitude. Like many others, he is the traveller in the middle of the road—unhappily engaged at the moment in dodging brickbats from their side.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shcok of slight intensity at its origin about 1,500 miles away from Bombay was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 19 hours 36 minutes I. S. T. on Sunday the 22nd October 1933.

DISARMAMENT SITUATION STILL LOOMS LARGE

Peaceful Speeches By Hitler, Balanced By Warlike Propaganda By His Subordinates Necessarily Causes Anxiety, Says Lord Cecil

RUGBY, Oct. 22.

The Disarmament situation still occupies and must continue for some time to occupy the foreiront of public interest, though tension of the weak-end aroused by Germany's sudden withdrawal from the Conference has sensibly diminished during the last few days and public attention is being increasingly devoted to the line on which future policy should run.

DELICATE SITUATION

The situation is delicate and as Sir John Simon has pointed out it is eminently desirable that those upon whom responsibilities rest, should avoid hasty decisions. Exchanges of view with other Governments are obviously a part of the procedure and fullest and most careful consideration will continue to be devoted to the position by Cabinet Ministers on special sub-committees and in full Council during the next few days.

The Bureau and General Commission of the Disarmament Conference are also due to meet next week.

Meanwhile the White Paper published by the British Government last night is of value in officially placing on record the circumstances in which Sir John Simon's speech at Geneva last Saturday was made and the way in which it was received and substantiated by representatives of other nations which had taken part in private negotiations of which the speech gave account

HASTEN SLOWLY!

Referring to the next week's meeting of the Bureau and General Commission "The Times" says "It is too much to hope that they will be able to achieve any positive result but it is not too much to hope that their proceedings may lead to fresh effort to explore constructive opportunities The conference as once before must inevitably be thrown back upon method of consultation and co-operation between the principal governments. There is no need to rush matters or take hasty decisions in what will clearly be slow and difficult process at best. Nor is there danger that the present interruption of work of the Conference will lead to any immediate catastrophy. Germany has chosen to retire into isolation and to proclaim it in election, which, whatever domestic purpose it may serve can hardly hope to impress opinion abroad. But there is no reason why German isolation should impose inaction on other parties concerned to promote a common and indeed universal interest."

LEAGUE, ONLY HOPE

The "Manchester Guardian" has no sympathy with advocates of national isolation in any country. It hols that the choice lies between the League and individual force and says "whether Disarmament Agreement resting on supervision can be obtained or whether falling Convention we are left with greatest dangers, our only hope still is to organise through the League common front and not to oppose Germany or any single power but preserve common peace. It can still be done. Loss of Japan does impede us and loss of Germany, were she determined to wash her hands off the international system, would make it more necessary.

WARLIKE PROPAGANDA

Lord Cecil expressing his view in a broadcast speech last night thought that the Conference should continue its effort to get Disarmament Convention accepted which will be fair to all parties including Germany He added, "We must acknowledge the principle that equality ought to be given and Convention must provide for such a serious step towards carrying out of that principle into effect as will show to Germany and the world that rules governing her armaments are the same in principle as those governing armaments of any other civilised power. If this process takes longer than we had hoped, it is partly because the character of German policy is still very obscure. Peaceful speeches by Chancellor Hitler are balanced by warlike propaganda carried on with the approval of some of his chief subordinates. Government which threatens Austria and tries to break down disarmament conference must necessarily cause anxiety to other countries in Europe.—B.O.W.

HITLER AS HOST TO ITALIAN CHILDREN

TRIER (Rhineland) Oct. 22

At the invitation of Hitler fifty Italian peasant children are spending a short holiday as the guests of Nazi Party in order compare life in the Nazi Germany with life Fascist Italy.—Reuter.

WEAK SPRAYS can't keep flies away from your food

Kill flies with powerful FLIT

You need FLIT in your kitchen to protect the health of your family. Weak imitations which fail to kill flies are dangerous—because they allow flies to contaminate your food with disease germs. Take no chances. FLIT positively kills all household insects. Demand FLIT by name—in the *sealed* yellow tin with the soldier and black band. FLIT is never sold in bulk.

Sole Distributors:—

HERBERT SON & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, Bombay.

N. Y. COTTON QUIET ON HEDGE SELLING

Holding Movement Increases In The South

SENATORS AGITATE FOR INFLATION

Professional Operators Holding Aloof

Bombay, October. 23.

New York Cotton prices show a net fall of 29 points as a result of last week's trading. January reached the highest 9.57 and lowest 8.83, showing a range of 74 points.

Liquidation due to decreasing prospects of currency inflation together with the uncertainty surrounding the European political situation owing to withdrawal of Germany from the League account for weakness. On the other hand Loan Plan, Government's buying and possibility of recognition of Russia influenced some speculative buying.

Professional operators are holding aloof and unrest among farmers is increasing. Western and Southern Senators are agitating for inflation.

President Roosevelt's announcement regarding future policy is awaited, but in view of disappointing outlook of National Industrial Recovery, there will be no new departure except expansion of credit. President is dissatisfied with the present level of commodities prices and in case of need will resort to other measures.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Futures Market opened steady at a rise of 12 points and recorded a further improvement of 3 points on speculative buying influenced by higher Liverpool quotations and possibility of trade with Russia. The market reached the highest level soon after the opening, but later on prices kept on declining on Southern hedge selling and weakness of Wall St. There was some liquidation of December option and the undertone of the market was weak. Prices closed irregular near months declined one to three points while distant deliveries advanced two points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.40c.

HOLDING MOVEMENT.

The holding movement in the South is increasing and purchases of class cotton at reasonable basis are becoming difficult. The holding movement is believed to be a constant menace to sustained improvement and professional operators are not inclined to take the constructive stand.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

In the meantime Senators are agitating for some form of inflation President Roosevelt has announced his policy. He is not satisfied with the present commodity prices in case of need will resort to other measures. He defines Gold Policy and progress of Industrial Recovery, which slow but steadily improving. He expects full effect in the course of three years.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.15c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 6 pts. Offerings were light on improved trade demand. Later on the market was quiet and featureless and closed at a rise of 6 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.54d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures advanced 5 points and Egyptian contracts gained 4 to 3 pts. The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was steady and closed at a rise of 7 points to a decline of 6 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW.

Liquidation due to increasing doubt of the radical change in the Administration's monetary policies at least at present, together with the uncertainty surrounding the European political situation left the market in a healthier technical position early in the week. Rallies followed on reports that the Government tencent loans would soon become available and indications of the tightening up of the spot situation, together with buying of about 100,000 bales attributed to Government.

Reports from the South indicate that offers on a higher basis brought out very little cotton from the interior.

Weather news has been favourable to the crop and some trades are talking of a probable crop fully equal to last year's yield.

Meanwhile bullish sentiment based upon reaction in the South is freely expressed but buyers are cautious and are disposed to wait developments in the Southern spot markets, the goods market as well as general situation at home and abroad.

BULLS DISAPPOINTED.

The "Commerce and Finance" state:—

"The weakness which has cropped out at times this week in cotton, as well as most of the other commodity and security markets, undoubtedly reflects the disappointment of those bulls who had expected too much in too short a time. Fundamentally there has been no important change in conditions, and when the current wave of liquidation has dried up, the cotton market should be in position to gradually move to higher levels."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January highest 9.43 plus 15 (10-4 a.m.); lowest 9.25—05 (11-30 a.m.).

Liverpool January highest 5.37 (10-15 a.m.); lowest 5.34 (11-15 a.m.)1

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following table from Liverpool representative of the New York Cotton Exchange:—

Agrarian unrest increasing. Roosevelt expected to make important statement on agricultural policy over radio to-morrow, meanwhile holding movement South strong, impossible to buy at reasonable basis.

Messrs. Sarupchand Frithiraj have received the following cable:—

Liverpool.—Growers undoubtedly inclined hold cotton, look for higher prices eventually; general condition America show no improvement.

New York.—Indifferent demand due to political, a trade uncertainties; farmers holding back their cotton.

New York.—December liquidation; outlook is uncertain; continue anticipate Inflation.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Some expectation further inflationary agitation will result from Conference Sunday of southern and western Senators. Possibility Russia recognition constructive.

New York.—Continue to believe commodities will yet advance under some form of inflation but for present public waiting for definite action.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

General conditions America show no improvement but definite signs holding movement cotton. Undoubtedly president desirous by every means equalize existing disequilibrium commodities and manufactured articles. No sign any agreement on war debts. Internal conditions France becoming very difficult but no indications yet abandoning gold standard though if necessary believe France would rather prohibit gold export than lose large quantities gold.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—Jany. 143; March 130; May 121.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach April-May 190; Liverpool May 5.38—Rs. 44-1|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach April May 190; New York May 9.55—Rs. 45-1|4 at Cross Rate 4.51-1|2.

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK. Oct. 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

	dollars.
Amer. Power and Light Com	7
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 6 dol.	
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P A	15
Amer. Forn Power Com.	7½
Amer. Forn Power Gold D.	35
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	17
Electric Bond Common	15½
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	35
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	
Consolidated Gas	40
Columbia Gas	11
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	
United Light and Power A	
United Corpn.	
American Super Power	
American Tel. and Tel.	112
Western Union Telg.	41½
Radio Corp.	6¼
Chesapeake and Ohio	39
New York Central	26 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	21
Canadian Pacific R R	
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	23
Union Pacific R R	92
National Dairy	13
Hiram Walker	29
National Distillers	
Distillers Seagram	16
St. Regis Paper	
International Carrier	
Allis Chalmers	13
Lorrilard	18
Bethelehem Steel	24 3/4
United States Steel	35¾
American Smelting	31 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	16 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/8
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro d Pasco Copper	25
International Harvestor	33
Chrysler	
General Motors	24½
Hupp Automobile	
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	17
Goodyear Tyre	25
Mid. Com. Petroleum	10
Philips Petroleum	13
Standard Oil of N J	39
Socony	10¼
American Ice Co	
American Radiator	12
Kelvinators	10½
Alaska Juneau	20
Noranda Mines	
Mac Intyre	
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd. A	
Chase Bank	20
Guaranty Trust	
National City Bank	32
Sun Life of Canada	340
City of New York 6 p.c. 1935	
Colgate Palmolive	12
Commercial Solvents	29
Nash Motor	17

Market reactionary; President's speech to-morrow night may have some bearing on shaping trend.

PIECE-GOODS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 20.

The Bombay Millowners' Association has issued the following current quotations of local-made piecegoods and yarns:—

GREY UNBLEACHED—	per lb. Rs. a. p.
Longcloth (S. quality)	0 10 6
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 10 3
Shirtings	0 9 9
Dhoties (upto 1|2" nakhi border)	0 10 3
Drills	0 8 6
T. Cloths	0 9 9
Domestics	0 9 6
Domestics	0 10 0
Salita	0 9 9
Chadars	0 10 0
WHITE BLEACHED—	Rs. a. p. per piece.
Longcloth	Not quoted
Striped	"
Twills	"
DYED GOODS—	
Dyed Longcloth (black)	"
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	"
FANCY GOODS—	per piece. Rs. a. p.
Susi. Grey Weft	1 11 0
Susi Check	Not quoted
Sholapur Coating	6 10 0
Sholapur Coating	5 8 0
Striped Drills	Not quoted
Kashmere Cloth	2 8 0 per dozen.
Towels	Not quoted
YARN—	per lb. Rs. a. p.
4s Bump (nominal)	0 2 9
6-1|2 All Waste	0 3 9
8-1|2s	0 5 0
10-1|2s	0 5 3
12-1|2s	0 5 9
16s	0 6 6
20s	0 7 3
24s	0 8 9
32s	0 9 9
40s	0 11 6

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 19th October	54,158
Same time last year	1,67,156

Exports from 1st Sept. to 19th October:—

	1933-34	1932-33
United Kingdom	6,043	3,060
Continent	46,479	41,019
China	16,775	200
Japan	321	1,02,408
Coast Ports	608	1,819
U. S. A.	—	—
Total	70,226	1,48,506

Total exports by rail, 1st September to 19th Oct. 1933	19,035
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 19th Oct. 1933	82,949
Same period last year	87,174
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters. Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 19th October 1933	5,94,250
Same time last yetr	6,09,449

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 9th Oct. 1933	10,261
Same period last year	27,283
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 9th October 1933	29,419
Same time last year	65,624

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

In full-pressed Bales.

Since 1st September.

	4 Days	This year.
Khandesh	200	3,192
Central India	63	2,249
Barsi & Nagar	490	2,740
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	976
Berar	172	2,670
Central Provinces	581	2,343
Total Oomras	1,206	14,170
Dholera	206	2,268
N.-W. Provinces	154	583
Rajputana	...	454
Sind-Punjab	...	747
Broach	102	850
Coompta & Dharwar	133	3,568
Westerns-Northerns	103	2,861
Cocoanada	...	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	74	4,528
Persian	...	314
American	...	4,319
Egyptian & Afdican	290	20,641
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	2
Total	2,268	55,292

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

1st. Sept. to 19th Oct.

	21-10-33	This year.
Europe	1,185	52,422
Japan & China	50	17,096
Costs Ports	...	608
Up-country by Rail	...	19,035
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	200
Total	1,235	89,361

BOMBAY RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct. 23.

	Bales
Khandesh	200
Central India	63
Barsi-Nugger	490
Berar	172
Central Provinces	281
Dhollera	206
N. W. Provinces	154
Broach	102
Compta-Dharwar	133
Western-Northerns	103
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	74
East Africans	290
Total Cotton	2,268 Cwts
Wheat	12,579
Linseed	7,518
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,315
Gingellyseed	326
Poppyseed	177
Groundnuts	18,820
Castorseed	1,398
Rice	24,573
Myrabollams	955
Cottonseed	3,091
Gram	5,473
Joowar	5,568
Maize	20
Barley	147
Bajree	1,640 Tons
Coal	3,817

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 21-10-33, 1933-34 2967000; 1932-33 2568000.

Receipts Yesterday 21-10-33, 1933-34 42000; 1932-33 44000.

Exports to date 21-10-33, 1933-34 1978000; 1932-33 1789000.

Stock at Ports 20-10-33, 1933-34 3860000; 1932-33 4034000.

Stock Interior Towns 20-10-33, 1933-34 1785000; 1932-33 1890000

Stock Liverpool 20-10-33, 1933-34 835000; 1932-33 726000.

Visible Supply 20-10-33, 1933-34 8090000; 1932-33 8125000.

Quantity in Sight 20-10-33 1933-34 4352000; 1932-33 4027000.

Quantity out of Sight 20-10-33 1933-34 3115000; 1932-33 2766000.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 23.

B. C Rate T. T. & D. D. 1/5 31/32

LONDON BANKS:

Selling T. T & D. D. 1/5 31/32

Selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 to Dec.

Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32

Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16

Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Oct./Dec.

NEW YORK:

B. C. Rate T. T. 298 Nominal.

Banks selling T. T. 296 Nominal.

Banks buying T. T. 293 Nominal.

PARIS:

Banks selling D. D. 609

Banks buying D. D. 619

AMSTERDAM:

Banks selling D. D. 59 1/8

JAPAN:

Banks selling T. T. 80 1/2

Banks buying: 60 Days 78 1/2

HONGKONG:

Banks selling D. D. 96 1/4

SHANGHAI:

Banks selling D. D. 86

SINGAPORE:

Banks selling D. D. 156 3/4

JAVA:

Banks selling D. D. 58 3/4

BERLIN:

Banks selling D. D. 100

CROSS RATE:

New York/London 4.52 1/8 21st inst.

Shanghai/London 1/3 5/16 23rd inst.

Japan/London 1/2 7/16 23rd inst.

London/Paris 81.87 21st inst.

London/Belgium 23.00 21st inst.

London/Switzerland 16.56 21st inst.

London/Italy 60.87 21st inst.

London/Berlin 13.43 21st inst.

London/Holland 7.94 21st inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 21st inst.

London/New York 4.53 21st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6 0 9 1/2 20th inst. £6 8 6 21st inst.

Silver London Ready £18 20th inst. £18 3/16 21st inst.

Silver London Forward £18 1/4 20th inst. £18 1/4 21st inst.

Silver New York Ready £37 20th inst. £37 1/8 21st inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 7/8 per cent. 20th inst. 7/8 per cent. 21st inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 per cent 20th inst. 1 per cent. 21st inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 Mos. 1 per cent 6 Mos 2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Broach A/May Op. 190 1/4; Highest 191 1/2; Lowest 190 1/4; Closing 191 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 166; Highest 168 1/4; Lowest 166; Closing 168 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 143; Highest 144 1/4; Lowest 143; Closing 144 1/4.

COTTON CROP FORECAST

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following Press Communique:—

The Second All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1933-34 will be posted in the Marwari Bazar. The Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the office of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at 2-36 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 24th instant.

"NO INTENTION OF DYING YET"

Sir T. Beecham Denies Reports Of Failing Health

Sir Thomas Beecham, the famous conductor, denied in mail week reports that his health was failing. Interviewed in London he said:

"I have not the slightest intention of dying yet. While I have been in Germany most alarming reports have appeared concerning my impending death.

"It is all nonsense. I have never felt more vigorous in my life.

"I am starting on a long tour of the provinces with the London Philharmonic Orchestra next week, and I shall need all my energies for that tour."

Asked his opinion of the Nazi regime in Germany Sir Thomas said: "The country has never been more tranquil. It is now a well governed country."

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(In 1000's)

	Season To-date	New York, Oct. 20. This Week	Season 1932/33
Total in sight (excluding linters)	4652	732	4087
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	1380	243	1190
Exports from U. S. Ports	1961	224	1771
Of which to Japan	462	57	272
Of which to China	43	4	59
Of which to Great Britain	319	31	245
Of which to Germany	396	51	534
Stock at New York	—	114	—
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	3860	—
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1785	—
World's Visible supply	—	9598	—
Of which American Cotton	—	8090	—
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	3115	415	2766
Receipts at U.S. Ports	2925	391	2524

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(In 1000's)

Total forwarded	547	48	455
East Indian forwarded	55	4	36
Total Stock	—	835	—
East Indian Stock	—	51	—

WHAT DR. GOEBBELS SAID LAST YEAR

Anonymous Leaflet At Geneva Recalls His Abuse Of France

Dr. Goebbels, the German Minister of Propaganda, left Geneva on Sept. 29. In connection with his speech to the foreign press on international co-operation copies of the following passage from a speech made by him in Berlin last year have been circulated by some malicious people in League quarters, says the Geneva correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" Dr. Goebbels said:

"When we National Socialists form the Government of our German Fatherland the ridiculous nonsense at Geneva will come to an end. That sickening comedy, with its Council meetings, committee meetings, and disarmament conferences, will stop. We National Socialists will walk in at Geneva in a manner worthy of German men; we shall demand what is due to us, and we shall take what is due to us.

I can already see those accomplices of France's blackmail policy—all those scoundrels and halfwits, all those agents of world Judaism—go pale with fright when a hard German fist bangs on the table and shows these criminals and profiteers and all those delegates from the nigger colonies that the German people has wakened and that it has now a chief who will stand no more nonsense.

Dr Goebbels's behaviour was not nearly as aggressive as one might have expected, but that does not mean that his private opinions on the League of Nations have changed and that he is not hoping still to "bang the table with his hard German fist."

"MARRIED AND STRANDED"

Court Questions Legality Of Marriage Of Girl Of 15

The legality of a marriage at Gretna Green between a 15-year-old girl and a youth was challenged at Wealdstone in mail week, counsel declaring that neither of the parties had the domiciliary qualification of 21 days required by Scots law, and therefore the wedding was illegal.

Doris Freda Powell, of Eastcote-lane, South Harrow, had summoned Henry Powell for desertion.

It was stated that the couple went through a form of marriage at Gretna Green smithy in August, 1929. The girl was then only 15.

On the way back the man sent a telegram from Carlisle to the girl's parents which read: "Married, stranded. Please send £1."

Mr Cloutman, V.C., for the defendant, argued that the marriage was invalid, and the case was adjourned for a month.

BACK TO HANDLOOM

Industry Being Revived In England

After an interval of many years Borrowdale has gone back to hand-loom weaving for making homespun Herdwick tweeds, fleece rugs, and other articles. The Herdwick wool is too coarse and hard for the finer articles, but makes a long-wearing tweed, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The revival of this old-time industry is the result of the efforts of the vicar, the Rev. C. D. Fothergill, who last winter formed a Borrowdale branch of the Lake District Herdwick Wool Industries Association. Five hand looms have been secured and a skilled professional weaver has been engaged. The looms have been set up in the discarded Grange in Borrowdale School, and classes are to be held. Another skilled weaver will probably be engaged to help with the teaching, and with two looms at work all day sixty to seventy yards of tweed should be turned out a week. Many orders and promises of orders have been received, and it is hoped to provide work for unemployed persons in the dale.

The vicar has also secured for inspection a compact folding table loom, for weaving wools other than Herdwick, and also silks. If sufficient students are obtained the patentee, an instructuress in Manchester schools, has offered to give free instruction next month at Borrowdale. The loom costs only 12s. 6d., and can be set up or packed away in less than [illegible]

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

Scattered Showers Likely In Circars

POONA, Oct. 23.

The weather has been generally dry except for local rain in Assam, East Bengal and Lower Burma and scattered falls in Deccan, Central Provinces, Orissa and Upper Burma.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina two inches; Mergui a half; Chittagong three; Silchar two; Chanbali one and a half; Narayanganj one; Mymensingh a half; Pendra threequarters; Nagpur a half; and Nizamabad a quarter.

Forecast:—Local rain will continue in Lower Burma. Scattered showers are likely in Circars and dry weather elsewhere.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,500 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismegraphs at 7-36 p.m. I.S.T. on Sunday, the 22nd. October.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23 10 1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.60 inches.

Temperature (dry blub) at 8 a.m 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (3.9 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 (0.3 above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 87 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.04 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 61.43 inches.

Weather Remarks: Mainly over cast.

BAROMETER READING

The Official Barometer Reading for Monday is as follows:—

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would equally read 30.15 inches and a compensated aeroid 29.95 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above

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J12

NATION IN MOURNING FOR PATEL'S DEATH

'Great Disciplinarian And Administrator'

CHORUS OF TRIBUTES TO EX-SPEAKER'S MEMORY

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The "Manchester Guardian" in a lengthy obituary of Mr. V. J. Patel expresses the opinion that his resignation of the presidency of the Assembly was both a gain and a loss from the viewpoint of the Government of India.

The paper says, there can be no two opinions of his qualities as a disciplinarian. He maintained an admirable control though at the cost of occasional acrimonious recriminations with members on all sides of the House.

The paper adds Mr. Patel had the tenacity, obstinacy and courage of the Western India peastnt stock from which he sprang.

Other papers also reviewed his career.—Reuter's Special.

CITY MARKETS OBSERVE HARTAL

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late lamented Vithalbhai Patel, the following markets suspended business on Monday.

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,
THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE,
THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE,
THE MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION.
THE GRAIN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION,
THE SEED TRADERS' ASSOCIATION,
THE KARIANA KHAREK, AND MUDI BAZARS, AND
THE KANSARA BAZAR.
THE ASIAN INSURANCE CO.
INDIAN MTRCHANTS' CHAMBER,
B. DATTARAM & CO.,
BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.
LOHAR CHAWL HARDWARE & GLASS BEADS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

BOYS WITH BLACK FLAGS

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. V.J. Patel, who died at Geneva on Sunday afternoon, the City observed "hartal" by suspending business on Monday. All the principal markets in the City viz: Seed, Grain, Jewellery, Cloth, etc., were closed for the day.

A batch of about fifty young men with black flags paraded round the Girgaum locality on Monday morning exhorting the shopkeepers to close down their shops.

The Police in the meantime came on the scene and arrested a man who took a leading part in asking the people to close the shops. His friends then dispersed although the shopkeepers closed down their shops soon after the incident.

INDIA LOSES FIGHTING SON

Mr. Shaukat Ali in a statement to the Associated Press said, "I am sorry to hear of Mr. Vithal Bhai's death away from India.

When I met him in New York, he was very kind to me and though he looked weak, I never expected that his illness was so serious. In him, India loses a fighting son. During the last ten years, India has lost a score of very fine workers, who would have certainly done great services, had they lived for a longer period. We the people of India feel our present position much too acutely and naturally many constitutions are undermined through this sensitiveness and suffering. We ought to get more hardened to sufferings and be more patient and perserving.—A. P.

"LAID DOWN LIFE AS VALIANT SOLDIER"

Suburban Ladies' Social Gathering Honours Mr. Patel's Memory

A well-attended cosmopolitan social gathering of ladies of Khar was held on Monday at the Laxminagar Pavilion under the presidentship of Mrs. Mudrikaben Anzaria.

As a mark of respect to the memory of late Vithalbhai Patel the programme of music was cancelled. After the president gave a short sketch of late Vithalbhai's life in Gujarati, she appealed to the ladies to drop all prejudices of narrow community life and mix freely with one another. She appreciated the attempts of the organisers of the ladies Social Club, to provide facilities for education in Hindi and also for sports and other means for better social intercourse.

Miss Sushila Pai, principal, Ladies Training College of Rajkot referred to the various activities of the late Vithalbhai Patel in various public bodies. She showed how Miss Mayo and others of her kind carried on false propaganda against India in general and womanhood in particular. It was to counteract such malicious propaganda, she said, that Vithalbhai went to America in spite of his shattered health and doctor's protest. As a valliant soldier he has laid down his life in our cause.

She expressed her satisfaction at the response of the ladies and hoped the Club will develop into a healthy organization worthy of the premier suburb of Khar.

Mrs. Char gave a gist of the speeches of the previous speakers in Tamil for the benefit of Tamil ladies. Enrolment of members and candidates for Hindi classes was carried on after the proceedings terminated.

"EMULATE HIS SACRIFICE"

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held in Mandvi ward under the auspices of the Arya Samaj Mandir when the following resolution was unanimously passed:

This public meeting of citizens of Bombay expresses its deep sorrow for the death of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel who was one of the greatest patriots of India and one of the greatest politicians of the world. His death is an irreparable loss to India. He was also a great social reformer and fearless leader. Indians should emulate his sacrifice and fulfil his mission of making India free from slavery."

"RAISED DIGNITY OF ASSEMBLY"

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa has issued the following statement:—

Sjt. Vithalbhai had revolutionised the process and procedure of business of the Legislative Assembly during his term of office and thereby raised the dignity and prestige of the House. Had he lived and presided over the future Federal Assembly, he would have been jewel to be imitated by all august assemblies in the world. His death is a tremendous loss to future India.—A. P.

"VERY ABLE ADMINISTRATOR"!

Madras Mourns Mr. Patel's Death

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

Mr. Patel's death is universally regretted here.

Diwan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar, who returned to Madras on Saturday after attending the Conference on Commonwealth Relations at Toronto, interviewed said "When I was at Geneva, he was seriously ill and chances of his recovery were very slender. His death naturally recalls days when he was President of the Assembly. From my knowledge of the Assembly Secretariat, I can say that he was a very able administrator and his exceptional abilities in many directions were wellknown. It is a tragedy that these abilities could not have been used under all circumstances of this country to the best of purpose and that they were often wasted in futility."—A. P.

ANK BILL COMMITTEE ADJOURNS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

The Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill met to-day at 11 a.m. and after a brief reference made to the death of Mr. V. J. Patel, an ex-President of the Assembly, adjourned for an hour as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Patel.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD OBSERVES HARTAL

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 23.

Ahmedabad received the news of Mr. Vithalbhai's death this morning and complete hartal was observed.

All bazars, including the Shroff Bazar Cross Market, Jewellery Bazar and Share Bazar observed hartal.

All leading hotels and retail shops also remained closed.

GREAT EVEN IN DEATH

Karachi Mayor Pays Tribute To Patel

"Notwithstanding his differences of views, Mr. Patel was loyal to his political guru and he was faithful to his country upto the last" said Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Mayor of Karachi interviewed by the Associated Press.

He continued "Mr. Patel had intellect and capacity to reach highest offices and to glorify himself in many ways.

But he preferred the path of poverty and service to his country in any capacity.

He was ordered to work. Thus he was truly great in life, and he is truly great in death, though he died far away from his country. He truly lives in his motherland.

Karachi is observing partial hartal and grain, cotton and seeds markets were closed in his memory.

"INDEPENDENT CHAIRMAN"

Sir Harising Gour's Tribute To Departed Leader

LONDON, Oct. 22

Sir Harisingh Gour interviewed by Reuter said that although he challenged many his rulings, Vithalbhai Patel was regarded by the elected members as the strong, independent chairman. The proceedings in the Assembly were kept lively by his frequent sallies into constitutional debate. —Reuter.

HE KILLED BLACKETT BILL

Reserve Bank Committee May Adjourn Meeting

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

Just when members of the Reserve Bank Bill Committee and Indian Delegates to Indo-Japanese negotiations were preparing to initiate discussions to-day, a gloom was cast by the news of the death of ex-President Patel.

Member with whom I talked said that the Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank would adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the great Parliamentarian and patriot man.

SOMETHING OMINOUS.

One of them remarked "there is something ominous about his death occurring on the eve of the commencement of discussions of the Reserve Bank Bill. It was his ruling that killed the Blackett Bill. Who knows whether this is not another warning that we should walk warily, lest the country is trapped to accept a bank which will not promote national interests."

TIP TO GOVERNMENT.

There is a suggestion here that Government Secretariat should also close as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Patel. There is precedent in that when Lord Chelmsford ex-Viceroy died, the Secretariat was closed. The late Mr. Patel occupied a position of no smaller importance, besides being the first Indian Speaker of the Assembly. He was the universally respected leader of the nation, and he leaves behind him tradition of ability and competence as President of the Assembly which will be the standard for his successors to follow.

One member of the Assembly said that his death is a great blow to progressive elements, because Mr. Patel was looked upon as the first Prime Minister of the Federal Government he had as great a gift in constructive statesmanship as for destructive opposition.

POPULAR WITH ALL PARTIES

Always Stood For Rights Of Legislature, Says Mr. Narang

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

A meeting of the citizens of Lahore will be held to-morrow under the presidentship of Raja Narendranath to mourn the loss of Mr. V. J. Patel.

Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Minister of Local-Self-Government, in a statement to the press said that Mr. Patel always stood for rights of the legislature over which he presided with such conspicuous ability. Mr. Patel was popular with all parties in the House, though official benches sometimes considered that he was too independent. Dr. Narang added that he was sure that his loss would be mourned not only by Congress but by all who knew him.

Mian Shah Nawaz observed that Mr Patel was a very independent leader and served the country very well.—A. P.

ELUSIVE NILA

Disappears From American Mission And Is Again Seen In Muttra Streets

The Muttra Correspondent of the "National Call" has sent the following message to his paper:—

Shrimati Nila Nagini Devi (Mrs. Cram Cook), the American convert into Hinduism, who recently left Mahatma Gandhi's protection and went to Delhi under mysterious circumstances, came to Muttra quite unnoticed on October 16 but disappeared for a while and was again seen this evening.

Shrimati Nila Nagini is reported to have arrived here without any luggage or money and was seen wandering in the streets almlessly till she was exhausted and picked up in a famished condition in front of the Royal Hotel by some Army officers.

On seeing her in a destitute condition and unable to give a satisfactory explanation of her object in visiting Muttra, the officers took her to the District Magistrate of Muttra.

VISITED MUTTRA BEFORE.

Nagini Devi is reported to have stated there that she had visited Muttra last year also in company with friends and the object of her present visit was in connection with her tour to study the Indian drama and art.

As she was without means of subsistence, the District Magistrate sent her to a local American Mission where Nila stayed for a couple of days after which she left the place ostensibly for Agra.

Mild surprise was caused this evening when she was seen by some people again loitering in the streets of Muttra. Enquiries made so far have failed to locate her.

Nila Nagini has no earthly belongings on her. She goes about bare-footed, clad only in a khaddar sari.

NATIONAL DEMAND MUST BE SATISFIED

Mr. Kothari's Message To States' People's Conference

(From Our Correspondent)
WADHWAN, Oct. 23

Mr. Manilal Kothari has to-day sent the following telegram to Mr. Abbas Tyebji President, Baroda States Peoples' Conference in Session at Amreli:—

I regret my inability to attend. Your national service for two decades and the keen interest and experience you evinced in states problem, encourages the hope that the Conference under your able and inspiring guidance will resolve that no constitution will be acceptable which does not truly and substantially satisfy the national demand which does not unequivocally guarantee the fundamental rights to the States People and provide for their representation on the Federal Legislature on an elective basis and the appointment of the Supreme Court. I hope the Conference also adopts the programme of intensive constructive work. Wish all success."

INDIA'S TRIPLE LOSS IN HIS DEATH

Madras Mahajan Sabha's Homage To Great Leader

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha held this evening to express sorrow at Sjt. Patel's death. Sjt. Sripad Shankar, president of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, in a statement to the press says his death has plunged the whole of India in terrible grief. In him the country has lost one of the greatest of patriots, the ablest of statesmen and the cleverest of diplomats.

His services to his country as the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly are remarkable and permanent.—A. P.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' TRIBUTE TO Sjt. PATEL

The office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was closed on Monday, as a mark of respect to the memory of Sj. Vithalbhai J Patel, ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

RAO BAHADUR THENGE PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY

Well-known As Man Of Letters, Maharashtra Will Ever Revere His Memory For His Signal Services In All Spheres Of Social Activity

We regret to announce the death of Rao Bahadur Govind Mallinath Thenge, B. A., which occurred at his residence in Girgaum on Saturday last. He died of an attack of asthma, of a very short duration. The late Rao Bahadur was a retired officer of the Government who had put in a long service at the Bombay Secretariat culminating in the Assistant Secretaryship of the General Department.

MAN OF LETTERS

He had been a frequent contributor to the public press, writing on social and educational subjects. The anti-untouchability movement, female education and vocational training were the topics in which latterly he had been taking a particular interest. He was one of the founders of the Saraswat Vidhyarthi Sahayak Mandali, a body established to help poor students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin community with scholarships to complete their education at school and college. He was intimately connected with Marathi literature and had a large share in the starting and conduct one of the premier monthly magazines of Maharastra, the "Masik Manoranjan."

MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES

The late Rao Bahadur Thenge was also associated with many an activity in the city and outside that had to do with social, moral, religious and educational uplift. He helped them not only with advice but constant donations. The Karve University at Poona, the Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, The Deen Vatsala Sangh, the Depressed Classes Mission the Social Service League, the Prarthana Samaj and "Subhodh Patrika." The Mahrathi Grantha Sangrahalaya and similar other institutions found in him a generous supporter.

HONOURED

In appreciation of his strenuous and loyal service, the Government had made him a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate, in the discharge of his duties in connection wherewith, he showed himself as honest dutiful and scrupulous as he had been in his long service at the Secretariat.

The late Mr. Thenge had a large circle of friends drawn from all communities and castes. He was not a Sectarian and was free from prejudices.

Mr. Thenge had graduated from the Wilson College in 1895 and was the favourite pupil of the late Dr. Mackichan. He died at the age of 62 leaving behind him a widow and an only daughter of 15 years to mourn his loss.

BREACHES ON NORTH-EAST LINE

Down Madras-Calcutta Mail Route Diverted

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Bezwada, wires as follows under to-days date: -

Regarding the breaches between Nidadavolu and Chagallu on the Northeast Line Up and Down Madras-Calcutta mail trains only will pass through miles 348/16 and 19 without transhipment from to-day and will be diverted via Nidadavolu, Bhimawaran and Bezwada. Passengers and mails by Up Mail from Calcutta arriving at Bezwada by the diverted route at 4 hours on the following morning, will be cleared by 4 Up Grand Trunk Express leaving Bezwada at 7/25 hours and arriving at Madras at 15/40 hours. The Down mail from Madras after transhipment at Bezwada and Bhimavaram will leave Nidadavolu about four hours late. Through running between Bezwada Nidadavolu is expected on the evening of October 25th.—A. P.

HOUR OF TRIAL FOR 'WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY'

Prof. Karve's Great Work Sorely In Need Of Funds

The Secretary for the Society for promotion of good will in India writes:—

The Indian Womens' University is the greatest achievement of the life long work and sacrifice of Prof. D. K. Karve, that great pioneer of the cause of female education in India. The late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey had placed the university on sound financial footing by donating a princely gift of a Rs. 15 lacs. The withdrawl of this gift by the present trustees is meant a loss of a sum of Rs. 52,000 a year for the University. The workers of the University are bravely trying their very best to face this calamity.

HOUR OF NEED.

The Bharat Sneha Sanwardhak Mandal, Bombay is trying to help the cause of the Indian Womens' University in this great hour of need. The Mandal has succeeded in bringing together prominent citizens of Bombay to form a committee who will organise a collection of funds to help the Womens' University.

The following are some of the members of the committee recently formed:—

President:—Dr. (Mrs.) Malinibai Sukhtankar, M.B.B.S. Vice-President:—Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., (2) Prof. V. G. Rao. B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, (3) Mr. G. G. Navare, (4) Mr. G. V. Salvekar.

The actual work of collections will soon start in Bombay and sub-committees will be formed in suburbs to help this central body.

RAILWAY BOARD TO MEET IN NOVEMBER

Special Convention To Discuss Rules For New Unions

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

The Railway Board has confirmed the dates for the next half yearly meeting of the All India Railwaymen's Federation to be held on the 6th and 7th November, subjects for discussion being rules regarding provident fund, gratuity, medical examination, passes, educational assistance and amendment of the Trade Disputes Act.

The special convention and the General Council of the Federation will meet in Royal Hotel at Delhi on the 4th and 5th November for amending rules for registration and affiliation of new unions.—A. P.

CEREMONY IN POLICE COURT

Lady Lawyer Anoints Foreheads Of Her "Brothers" In Profession

CALCUTTA (By Mail)

The lawyers practising at the Bankshall Police Court observed the "Bhatri-Dwitiya" ceremony this morning when Mrs. Ashkenzie, the only lady lawyer among them anointed the foreheads of her brother lawyers with the customary sandalwood paste.

The "brothers" heartily wished the "sister" all success in her profession.

A lavish distribution of sweets terminated the ceremony, which, being the first of its kind, was much enjoyed.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR STATES PEOPLES CONFERENCE

AMRELI, Oct. 23.

In deference to the wishes of several people, the President-Elect, Prof. Abhyanker, and other leading persons in the Reception Committee have decided to change the dates of the Kathiawar States' People's Convention from 24th and 25th October to 5th and 6th November—A. P.

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